

**IRISH FISHERIES
INVESTIGATIONS**

**M. J. Costello, J. M. C. Holmes, D. McGrath and
A. A. Myers**

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in Ireland**



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A Review and Catalogue of the Amphipoda (Crustacea) in Ireland

by

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ABSTRACT

The distribution and source of published and unpublished records of 307 marine, freshwater, terrestrial and subterranean amphipod species in Ireland are documented. A historical account of studies on amphipods in Ireland, including the researchers, frequency of publications, localities and habitats surveyed, and sampling methods, is presented. The occurrence of introduced species, commensalism, and parasitism is noted.

The amphipod fauna recorded from Galway Bay, Kilkieran Bay, the Clare Island Survey, Belfast Lough, Strangford Lough, Dublin Bay, Carnsore Point, Cork Harbour, Kinsale Harbour, Lough Hyne and Valentia is discussed.

The Irish and British lists are compared. Differences with the British list are largely explicable in terms of the latitudinal range of a species. The balance consists of rare, introduced, recently described, and unconfirmed records.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

The first collection of amphipods in Ireland was made in the early 19th century by John Templeton. His notes were published, after his death, by his son (R. Templeton 1836). In the mid 19th century, William Thompson, a Belfast naturalist (Praeger 1949), compiled a more substantial collection (Thompson 1847, 1856). This collection is now housed in Oxford University.

Later in the 19th century, there were several collecting expeditions off the west coast of Ireland (e.g. Brady and Robertson 1869, Haddon 1886, Haddon and Green 1889, Pocock 1889, Walker 1898). These discovered several species new to science, including the amphipods *Pleusymtes megacheir* (Walker) and *Metaphoxus pectinatus* Walker, and others which have not been discovered in Irish waters since, e.g. *Erichthonius rubricornis* (Stimpson), *Euonyx chelatus* Norman, *Pleusymtes megacheir* (Walker), *Dyopodos monacanthus* (Metzger), *Xenodice frauenfeldti* (Boeck).

Early this century Tattersall produced two important works; the first on pelagic amphipods (Tattersall 1906), in which he added 21 species to the British and Irish list and described 4 species new to science; the second the Clare Island Survey report on Amphipoda (Tattersall 1913), which produced one of the biggest amphipod lists for anywhere in the world at the time (Southern 1915).

The frequency of publications referring to amphipods in Ireland from 1836 until January 1988 (as in the reference list) is indicated in Fig. 1. There is a decrease in publications from 1915 until 1931, a phenomenon also occurring in Irish entomology (Beirne 1985), presumably due to political and social changes. Indeed, of the seven references in this period five were by workers operating outside Ireland (i.e. Stephensen 1918, 1923, 1929, Dollfus 1924, Chevreux & Fage 1925). The slump in publications was restored to its pre-1915 state by the efforts of MacDonald in northern Ireland (MacDonald 1936 to 1953), Renouf in Cork (Renouf 1931, 1934), Duhig in Dublin (Duhig & Humphries 1955, Duhig 1960), Kitching and his colleagues in Lough Hyne (Ebling *et al.* 1948, Sloane *et al.* 1957, 1961, Kitching & Ebling 1961, 1967, Round *et al.* 1961), and scientists interested in *Gammarus duebeni* (Reid 1939, Hynes 1954a, 1954b, 1955, Sutcliffe 1967, 1970, Sutcliffe & Shaw 1968, Pinkster *et al.* 1970, Stock & Pinkster 1970).

However, almost half (45%) of the publications have appeared since 1971. This is largely due to the studies in particular areas, namely Lough Hyne, Galway Bay, Strangford Lough, Dublin Bay, Carnsore, Cork Harbour, and Kinsale Harbour, and the taxonomic revisions of certain groups (e.g. Aoridae, *Leucothoe*, *Photis*, *Gammaropsis*, *Erichthonius*, *Iphimedia*). Indeed some groups still require attention (e.g. *Ampelisca*).

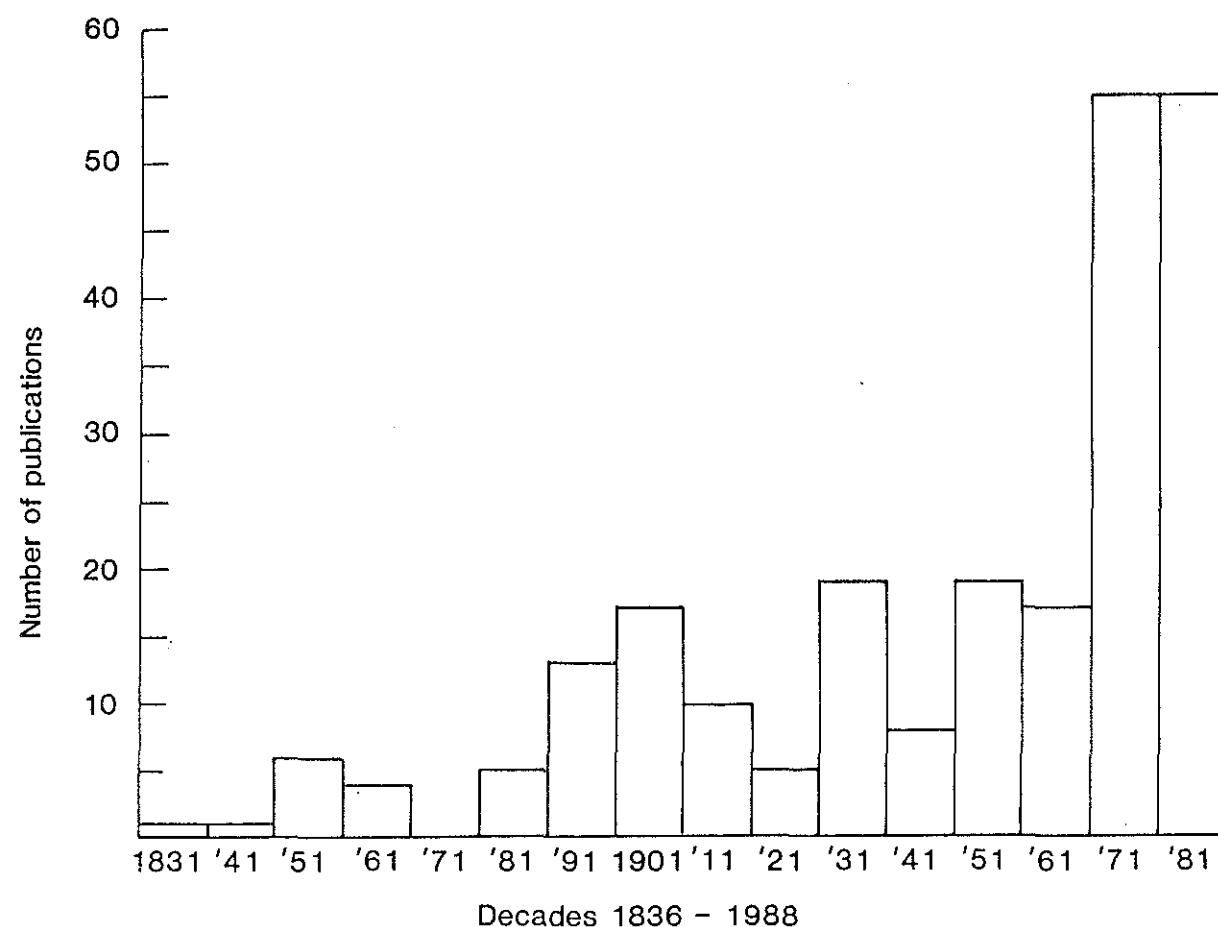


Figure 1. Number of publications referring to Amphipoda in Ireland in decades beginning in the given years.

Studies which concentrated on a particular area are listed in Table 1, page 67. These localities, and others mentioned in the catalogue, are indicated in Fig.2. Studies which concentrated on a particular sampling method or habitat are indicated in Table 2.

Most publications simply refer to the occurrence of a species in a locality. Amphipods have been recorded in streams and lakes, the marine littoral, sublittoral and plankton. In addition, *Arcitalitrus dorrieni* (Hunt) is terrestrial and *Niphargus kochianus* Bate occurs in subterranean fresh water. Only two species are native to Irish surface fresh water, *Gammarus duebeni* Lilljeborg and *G. lacustris* Sars.

Spatial distribution has been examined in relation to water current in Lough Hyne (Ebling *et al.* 1948, Round *et al.* 1961, Hiscock 1976, Hiscock & Mitchell 1980), to pollution in Belfast Lough (Parker 1984), and sediment composition on Donegal beaches (Rees 1939), in the Irish Sea (Fincham 1969), in Strangford Lough (Fincham 1973), and in Dundrum Bay (Erwin *et al.* 1983).

The temporal distribution of Galway Bay amphipods, with regard to their diurnal and seasonal distribution in the neuston, has been studied by Tully (1986), and Tully and Ó Céidigh (1986, 1987). In L. Hyne, the colonization of artificial substrata (plastic mesh), population dynamics, and association of amphipods with sponges has been studied by Costello (1987) and Costello and Myers (1987).

The widespread and abundant freshwater species, *Gammarus duebeni*, has received considerable attention. The distribution, competition with alien species, morphology and physiology of Irish populations have been studied. References and details regarding this species, and those mentioned below, may be found in the catalogue.

In all, 5 species may have been introduced to Irish waters: 3 freshwater species, *Gammarus pulex* (L.), *G. tigrinus* Sexton, and *Crangonyx pseudogracilis* Bousfield, 1 terrestrial, *Arcitalitrus dorrieni*, and 1 marine, *Corophium sextonae* Crawford.

Commensalism has been reported for *Stenula rubrovittata* Sars and *Gammaropsis nitida* (Stimpson) with the hermit crab, *Pagurus bernhardus* (L.), and *Abludomelita obtusata* (Montagu) with the anemone *Anemonia viridis* (Forsk.) and with starfish. *Isaea elmhirsti* Patience is associated with mouthparts of the lobster *Homarus gammarus* (L.), and *I. montagui* Milne-Edwards with the spider crab *Maja squinado* (Herbst).

Perrierella audouiniana (Bate), *Leucothoe spinicarpa* (Abildgaard) and *Hyperia galba* (Montagu), are obligate commensals, occurring in sponges, sponges and ascidians, and medusae, respectively. The lysianassids *Orchomene nana* (Kroyer), *Scopelocheirus hopei* (Costa), and *Tryphosella sarsi* Bonnier, have been collected on carrion.

The parasitism of amphipods in Irish waters by Nicothoidae (Copepoda) has been recorded by Gotto & McGrath (1980), Holmes (1985) and reviewed by Costello & Myers (1989). The amphipods *Ampelisca diadema* (Costa), *A. tenuicornis* Lilljeborg, *Aora gracilis* (Bate), *Atylus swammerdami* (Milne-Edwards), *Atylus falcatus* Metzger, *Apherusa bispinosa* (Bate), *Bathyporeia elegans* Watkin, *B. guilliamsoniana* (Bate), *Ericthonius punctatus* (Bate), *Megaluropus agilis* Hoek, and *Periculus longimanus* (Bate & Westwood), have thus been recorded with *Sphaeronella* parasites in Irish waters. The amphipod *Gammarus duebeni* is parasitised by Acanthocephala in Irish fresh water (Kennedy *et al.* 1978, MJC pers.obs.). As other Copepoda, Isopoda, Nematoda, Protozoa and Platyhelminthes are known to parasitise amphipods, further parasite records can be expected.

The existence of voucher material in the National Museum of Ireland has been of paramount importance in compiling the present catalogue. It is fortunate that most workers in the last century deposited representative material in this institution. Because Duhig's collection has been lost some of her more interesting records must be regarded as requiring confirmation. Some of Tattersall's pelagic amphipod collection, including the type material for 2 species, is in the British Museum (Natural History) (Thurston and Allen 1969), and the location of the Clare Island survey collection is being investigated. The national amphipod collection, initially catalogued by O'Riordan (1969), has been revised and updated by one of the authors (JMCH).

A COMPARISON WITH THE BRITISH LIST

Records of benthic amphipods from British waters have been collated from Spooner (1960), Lincoln (1979), Myers and McGrath (1979, 1982a, 1982b, 1983, 1984), Moore (1982, 1984), Fincham and George (1986), Myers *et al.* (1987), Wildish (1987) and Costello and Moore (1989) for Gammaridea, and Harrison (1944), Jones (1948) and Moore (1981) for Caprellidea. This list is compared with the present list for Irish waters for those species recorded within the 200m depth contour. The terms "British waters" and "Irish waters" refer to these islands only, whereas the "British Isles" refers to both. A checklist of Amphipoda recorded from British and Irish waters is given in Howson (1987).

The 66 species recorded in British, but not Irish, waters are listed in Table 3. In addition, the freshwater species, *Echinogammarus berilloni* (Catta 1878), and the marine *Listriella picta* (Norman 1899) and *Lysianassa insperata* Lincoln 1979, are known from the Channel Isles but neither Britain nor Ireland (Lincoln 1979). Of the 66 species, 24 are northern species which reach the southern limit of their distribution in Scotland and are thus unlikely to occur in Ireland; 13 are at the northern limit of their distribution in southern Britain, of which 4 are subterranean species; 5 are rare in Britain and 5 further records require confirmation. The 19 remaining species are discussed below.

Sixteen species (taxonomic authorities in Table 3, page 68), *Odius carinatus*, *Haploops tubicola*, *Amphilocheoides serratipes*, *Peltocoxa damnoniensis*, *Corophium curvispinum*, *C. insidiosum*, *C. multisetosum*, *Protomedia fasciata*, *Menigrates obtusifrons*, *Nannonyx spinimanus*, *Eriopisa elongata*, *Pleusymtes glaber*, *Dulichia falcata*, *Bathyporeia sarsi*, *Metopa norvegica*, and *Pseudorchestoidea brito*, have a more widespread distribution and so may yet occur in Ireland. Pinkster (1978) considers that *Corophium insidiosum* and *C. lacustre* [the latter of which has only one British locality, tolerates near freshwater conditions (Lincoln 1979) and is included in the rare species group above] will be found in Ireland. *Platorchestia platensis*, ranges from the North Sea to the Mediterranean and also occurs in the Pacific Ocean. Wildish (1987) states that there are no confirmed British records. Because of its similarity to *Orchestia gammarellus* it may have gone unnoticed in British Isles collections (Lincoln 1979). Finally, *Lafystius sturionis*, an ectoparasite of marine fish (Bousfield 1987), and *Orchestia cavimana* which is expanding its range in Britain, may yet be found in Ireland.

In contrast, 12 species (plus 2 subspecies) are recorded in Irish, but not British, waters. Most of these have a southern or western distribution around Ireland. The 6 species, *Ampelisca aequicornis* Bruzelius, *A. eschrichtii* Kröyer, *A. spinifer* Reid, *Hyale grimaldii* Chevreux, *Ambasia atlantica* (Milne-Edwards), and *Ichnopus spinicornis* Boeck, are recorded from the south-west and west coasts. Similarly distributed are 3 species as yet unrecorded outside Irish waters, *Lembos denticarpus* Myers & McGrath, *Listriella mollis* Myers & McGrath and *Stenothoe elachistoides* Myers & McGrath. The only Irish, and British Isles, records of *Amphilocheus brunneus* Della-Valle, *Ericthonius fasciatus* (Stimpson), and *Syrrhoe affinis* Chevreux are from the coast of County Dublin. It is important to note that 3 of these Irish species have been recently described: *L. denticarpus* in 1978, *S. elachistoides* in 1980, *L. mollis* in 1983. They may thus have gone unnoticed by workers in Britain, as *Aora spinicornis* had until recently (Costello and Moore 1989). Furthermore, *L. mollis* and *S. elachistoides* may have been referred to as "*Idunella n.sp.*" and "*Metopid n.sp.*" by Spooner (1960) (Myers & McGrath 1983).

Also absent from Britain are the 2 subspecies, *Niphargus kochianus irlandicus* Schellenberg which is unique to Ireland (Stock & Gledhill 1977), and *Gammarus duebeni celticus* Stock & Pinkster which appears to be restricted to Ireland and Brittany, France (Dennert 1975).

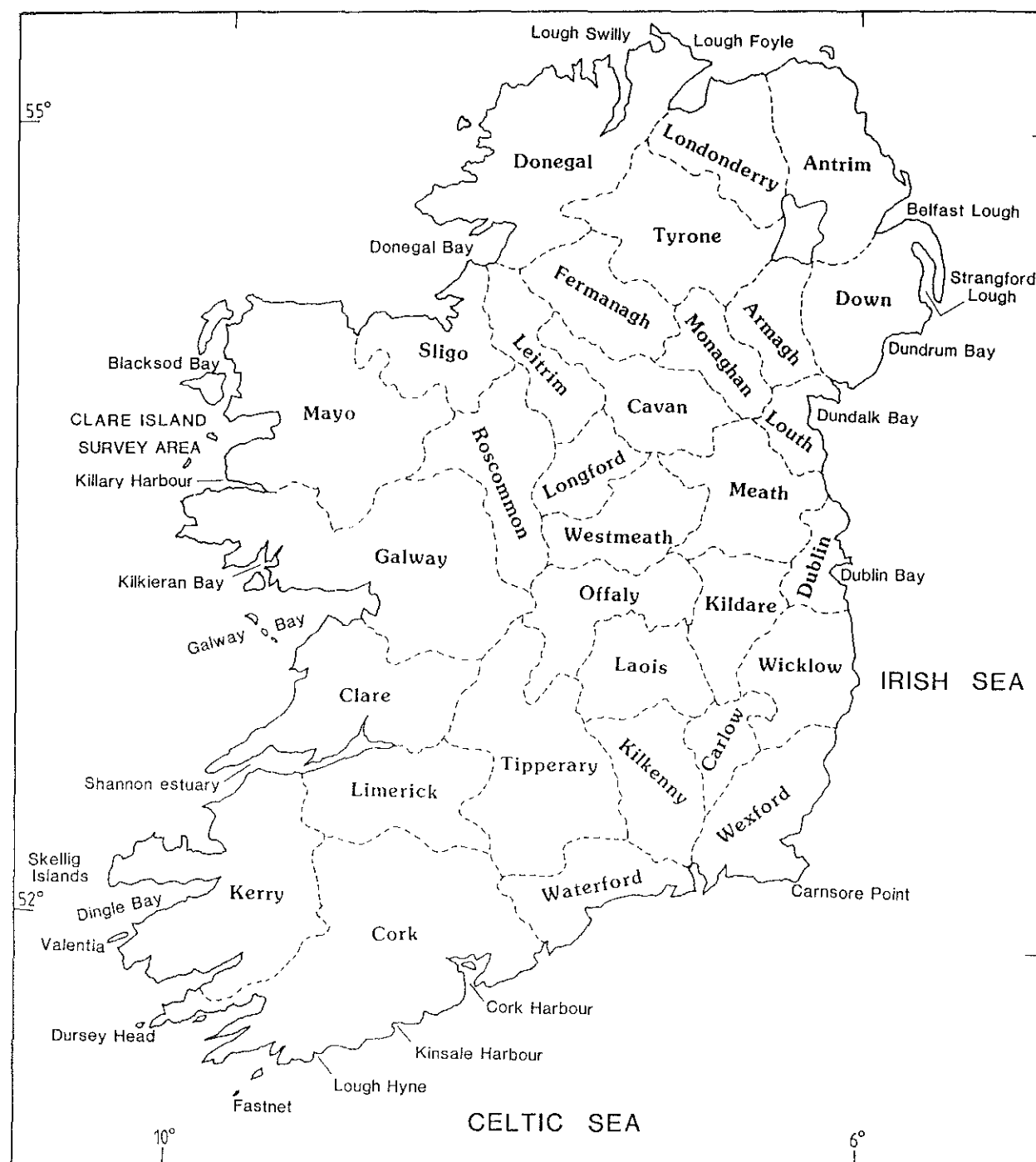


Figure 2. Map of Ireland with the counties and more important localities mentioned in the text indicated.

In conclusion, the differences between the British and Irish amphipod lists are largely explicable in terms of the latitudinal range of the species. The relatively large number of southern species in British waters, in comparison to Irish, is notable. It may reflect undercollecting or habitat differences between Britain and Ireland.

A COMPARISON BETWEEN LOCALITIES IN IRELAND

A comparison of the number of benthic marine species per family of the better studied Irish localities reveals biases in sampling and perhaps taxonomic emphasis, and the presence or absence of certain habitats. These

numbers are given, and expressed as a percentage of the Irish total for that family, in Table 4. The proportional representation of each family is examined relative to the proportion that the total number of species for that locality is of the Irish total. Although only families with 5 or more species are considered (which excludes 18 families) this does not affect the proportions calculated. This is evident from the close similarity of these proportions compared with the percentage that the total number of species is of the complete Irish list (bottom of Table 4, page 70).

The absence or poor representation of Ampithoidae, Gammaridae and Hyalidae in Kinsale Hb., Cork Hb. and Kilkieran Bay (Table 4) may reflect a lack of sampling in littoral habitats. Indeed, the common supralittoral Talitridae are unrecorded from Kinsale Hb. and Kilkieran Bay.

Half of the Acanthonotozomatidae and 9 of the 13 Gammaridae have been described since the Clare Island Survey was completed so these families are not surprisingly underrepresented in the list for that area. The paucity of Corophiidae, Pontoporeiidae and Phoxocephalidae in Lough Hyne, a particularly well worked area, is more due to a lack of suitable habitats.

The proportional representations of other families in various localities are more enigmatic and may be a consequence of a combination of sampling, taxonomic and habitat factors.

SPECIES CATALOGUE

The records of the 297 species recorded in and around Ireland are summarised. Of these, 11 are considered to require confirmation and are discussed separately at the end of the catalogue. Subsequently, the doubtful or erroneous records of an additional 10 species are discussed.

The recent review of British marine Gammaridea by Lincoln (1979) was restricted to those species occurring within the 200m depth contour, which is approximately the edge of the continental shelf. The same limit is followed here for Irish waters. However, 47 species in the families Ampeliscidae, Lysianassidae, Pleustidae, Podoceridae, Stegocephalidae, Trischizostomatidae, and suborder Hyperiidea have been recorded outside, but close to, this 200m boundary. Of these, 26 are planktonic Hyperiidea and 12 are deep water Lysianassidae. Such records are noted in the introductory remarks for each family. For the east coast of Ireland an arbitrary line was drawn through the Irish sea. Five species are recorded on the British side (i.e. Isle of Man and eastwards) that are not recorded in Ireland (Table 3).

In consideration of the unsettled nature of amphipod phylogenetics at present, the familial classification used in the key to marine Gammaridea in these waters (Lincoln 1979) is largely followed here. Exceptions are that *Unciola* is placed in the family Aoridae, *Gammarellus* in the Gammarellidae Bousfield, *Megaluropus* in the Megaluropidae, *Bathyporeia* in the Pontoporeiidae, *Guerina* and *Trischizostoma* in the Trischizostomatidae and *Urothoe* in the Urothoidae. The familial classification of Hyperiidea follows Vinogradov *et al.* (1982). The families, then genera and then species are given in alphabetical order. The synonyms used by the recorders are listed after the species name but obvious misspellings or changes of gender of Latin names are omitted. Such synonyms were found in the works of Norman (1905), Stebbing (1906), McCain (1968), Lincoln (1979), Ruffo (1982), and Vinogradov *et al.* (1982). It should be noted that some species have been incorrectly identified by several authors. Thus *Aora gracilis* (Bate) has been normally recorded as *A. typica* Kröyer, *Siphonocetes kroyeranus* Bate as *S. dellavallei* Stebbing, *Photis pollex* Walker as *P. reinhardi* Kröyer, *Erichthonius punctatus* (Bate) as *E. brasiliensis* (Dana), *Themisto compressa* Göes as *T. gaudichaudii* Guérin. Also, *Lysianassa ceratina* Walker has been mistakenly recorded as *L. longicornis* Lucas, and perhaps *L. plumosa* Boeck as *L. costae* Milne-Edwards. The spelling of one taxonomic authority varies according to when the species was described, because Liljeborg changed his name to Lilljeborg around 1860 (Gledhill *et al.* 1976).

Beginning in Co. Antrim, records are listed in a clockwise direction around Ireland. Only what are believed to be original records are cited, as some papers refer to previously published records, e.g. Walker's (1898) species are listed by Beaumont (1900); Tattersall (1913) identified and listed all of the species later recorded by Farran (1915) and Southern (1915); and MacDonald (1936-1953) repeated some of his own records. Kinahan and Bate each published the same papers twice, i.e. Kinahan 1858a and 1859, Bate 1857a and 1857b.

Hudson and Reynolds (1985) have recently reviewed the distribution of Talitridae in Ireland, and while their general findings on a species distribution are commented upon, only records additional to theirs are given here. In the case of *Gammarus duebeni*, which is frequently recorded in Irish fresh water, reference is made to certain important papers and only coastal localities are listed.

The sources of unpublished records are indicated by their initials: AAM = A.A. Myers, BMNH = British Museum (Natural History), DMG = D. McGrath, JHS = J.H. Stock, JMCH = J.M.C. Holmes, MJC = M.J. Costello, MS = M. Service, NMI = National Museum of Ireland, RDS = Royal Dublin Society, RIA = Royal Irish Academy, SW = S. Wallis. To save space some common terms for coastal localities are abbreviated, i.e. Hb. = Harbour, Hd. = Head, Is. = Island, L. = Lough, R. = River; as are the directions of the compass, e.g. N. = North, S.W. = South-west, etc. Records by M. Service have been confirmed by MJC and P.G. Moore, and NMI records determined or confirmed by JMCH.

The counties and frequently mentioned coastal localities are listed in Fig. 2. Locality names have been spelt as they occur on the Ordnance Survey of Ireland maps, although some are frequently spelt differently, e.g. Bear Haven as Berehaven, Skull as Schull, Valentia as Valencia.

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GAMMARIDEA

ACANTHONOTOZOMATIDAE

Until the revision of the genus *Iphimedia* in Ireland by Myers *et al.* (1987), only *I. eblanae*, *I. minuta* and *I. obesa* were known in Irish waters. They describe three species new to science. Thus previous records of *I. eblanae* may be attributable to either *I. eblanae* or *I. spatula*, and records of *I. minuta* to *I. minuta*, *I. nexa* or *I. perplexa*. Only records in Myers *et al.* (1987) may be regarded as definite.

Iphimedia eblanae Bate, 1857

Bate (1857a) described specimens apparently taken from "the gill cavities of *Rhizostoma cuveiri*" (= *R. octopus* Linnaeus, 1788) in Dublin Bay. The female type specimen is in the NMI. The only other Irish record is from Galway (McGrath 1981, Myers *et al.* 1987).

Iphimedia minuta Sars, 1882
= *Panoploea minuta* (Sars)

The record from south Dublin Bay in Myers *et al.* (1987) is erroneous and refers to *I. obesa* (see below).

Down	Strangford L. (119), Dundrum Bay (49)
Louth	off Clogher Hd. (131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (102), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41, 164), L. Hyne (205, 224, 75, 178)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 164)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey (252, 164)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)

Iphimedia nexa Myers & McGrath, 1987

Wexford	Carnsore Pt (type loc.)
Cork	L. Hyne (164), Fastnet Rock (164)

Iphimedia obesa Rathke, 1843

Belfast L.	(102, 7, 188)
Down	Strangford L. (119)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (102, NMI, DMcG), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wicklow	Arklow (NMI)
Cork	off Dursey Hd (271)
Galway Bay	(135, 164)

Iphimedia perplexa Myers & Costello, 1987

Cork	L. Hyne (type loc.), Sherkin Is., Bear Haven & Kinsale Hb (164)
Kerry	Valentia (164)
Galway Bay	(164)

Iphimedia spatula Myers & McGrath, 1987

Galway Bay	(164)
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AMPELISCIDAE

Three species have been recorded only beyond the 200m depth contour (Norman 1900c): *Ampelisca gibba* Sars, 1882 off S. W. Ireland and off Clew Bay, *Byblis erythrops* Sars, 1882 west of Valentia, and *Haploops setosa* Boeck, 1871 off S. W. Ireland.

Ampelisca aequicornis Bruzelius, 1859

Galway Bay (135)
Donegal Bay (173)

Ampelisca brevicornis (Costa, 1853)
= *A. bellianus*.

Belfast L. (188)
Down coast (102), Strangford L. (280, 53)
Louth off Dundalk Bay (131)
west Irish Sea (52)
Dublin Dublin Bay (273, 39), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100), Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Cork Cork Hb (167), Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (83)
Kerry Valentia (271), Kenmare R. (185)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway Little Killary Hb (DMcG)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Ampelisca diadema (Costa, 1853)
= *A. assimilis* Boeck, 1870.

Belfast L. (7)
Down Strangford L. (124)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Dublin Dublin Bay (6, 273, DMcG, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork Kinsale Hb (41), Glandore Hb (185), L. Hyne (81), Bear Haven (185), off Dursey Hd (NMI)
Galway Bay (135, 223)
Galway west of Clew Bay at 335m depth (173)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Ampelisca eschrichtii Kröyer, 1842

west of the Shannon at 199m depth (173)
off the S. & S.W. coast at 180m & 1375m depth (114)

Ampelisca macrocephala Liljeborg, 1852

Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Cork off Dursey Hd (271)
Galway Bay (135)

Ampelisca spinifer Reid, 1951

The only record, in either Britain or Ireland, is from Galway Bay (McGrath 1981). It is figured by Lincoln (1979).

Ampelisca spinipes Boeck, 1861

Belfast L. (MS)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)

Dublin Dublin Bay (102-as *A. typica*, 273, 39), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100), off Bannow Bay (NMI)
Cork off Cork Hb & off Kinsale (NMI), Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH), general coast (271)
Kerry coast (271)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 84)
Galway west of Clew Bay at 335m depth (173)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

Ampelisca tenuicornis Liljeborg, 1855

Belfast L. (188)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Dublin Dublin Bay (273, 39, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Glandore Hb (185), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (81, 32), Bear Haven (185)
Kerry Valentia (271), Kenmare R. (185)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway Little Killary Hb (DMcG), west of Clew Bay at 335m depth (173)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal Bay (173)

Ampelisca typica (Bate, 1856)

Material in the NMI, which is probably Kinahan's (1858a) record, is referable to *A. spinipes* (JMCH).

Belfast L. (102, 188)
Down Strangford L. (JMCH)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Dublin Dublin Bay (273, NMI, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (81), Long Is. Sound (NMI)
off S.W. (173)
Galway Bay (135, 223)
Killary Hb (99)
Mayo (252)
L. Foyle (173, 128)

AMPHILOCHIDAE

Amphilocheus manudens Bate, 1862

Dublin Dublin Bay (273, NMI, DMcG), Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork Sherkin Is. (JMCH)
Galway Bay (135)
Galway Kilkieran Bay (135)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Amphilocheus neapolitanus Della Valle, 1893

Belfast L. (188)
Dublin Dublin Bay (273, NMI)
Cork Cork Hb (166), L. Hyne (81), Roaringwater Bay (JMCH)

Galway Bay	(135, 223)
<i>Amphilochus spencebatei</i> (Stebbing, 1876)	
Dublin	Dublin Bay (273), Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Cork	Cork Hb (166)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
<i>Gitana sarsi</i> Boeck, 1871	
Dublin	Dublin Bay (JMCH)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (80, 32), Roaringwater Bay (JMCH)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
<i>Paramphilochooides odontonyx</i> (Boeck, 1871)	
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)
<i>Peltocoxa brevirostris</i> (Scott & Scott, 1893) = <i>Cyproidea brevirostris</i> .	
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)

AMPITHOIDAE

The genus "*Ampithoe*" Leach, 1814 may have been intended to be named "*Amphithoe*" (Krapp-Schickel 1982). The family is sometimes spelt Amphithoidae. For further discussion see Conlan and Bousfield (1982).

Ampithoe gammaroides (Bate, 1856)
= *Pleonexes gammaroides*.

Belfast L.	(121)
Down	open coast (121)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (JMCH), Killiney Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Waterford	Dungarvan (271)
Cork	Dirk Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (106, 205, 224, 80, 32)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(114, 261, 264)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	north coast (121)
L. Foyle	(128)

Ampithoe helleri Karaman, 1975
= *Ampithoe neglecta* Lincoln, 1976.

Down	coast (NMI)
Dublin	Dublin & Killiney Bays (JMCH)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)

Waterford	Dungarvan (NMI)
Cork	Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (113, 114, 109, 81, 32), Bantry Bay (113)
Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	coast (113)

Ampithoe ramondi Audouin, 1826
= *A. vaillanti* Lucas.

All records in Britain are in the south-west (Lincoln 1979).

Cork	L. Hyne (46, 205, 224, 80, 32)
Mayo	general area (114)

Ampithoe rubricata (Montagu, 1808)
= *A. littorina* Bate & Westwood, 1863,
= *Gammarus punctatus* Johnston.

The most widespread amphithoid, and one of the commonest littoral amphipods around Ireland.

Belfast L.	(102, 103, 121, 123)
Down	Strangford L. (255, 121, 280, 11, 213), open coast (255, 102, 119, 280)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI, JMCH), Dublin Bay (102, NMI), Killiney Bay (JMCH), Lambay Is. (185), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wicklow	Bray (185)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Waterford	Dungarvan (185)
Cork	Ringabella Bay (AAM), Tragumna Bay (AAM), L. Hyne (201, 224, 75, 58, 80, 32), Sherkin Is., Baltimore & Roaringwater Bay (185), Bantry Bay (165, 185), Dunmanus Bay (AAM), Skull (JMCH), Bear Haven (62)
Kerry	Valentia (271, NMI), Kenmare R. (148), Inch, Ventry Hb, Smerwick Hb & Brandon Bay (JMCH)
Shannon estuary	(187)
Galway Bay	(135, 105, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Connemara coast (185, 31, 105)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (15, 252)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)

Amphitholina cuniculus (Stebbing, 1874)

Found burrowing in the stipes of the alga *Alaria esculenta* (L.) (Myers 1974, McGrath 1981, JMCH).

Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork	Bantry Bay (151, 165, JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)

Sunampithoe pelagica (Milne-Edwards, 1830)

The genus was first called "*Sunamphitoe*" Bate, 1857 in error (Krapp-Schickel 1982).

Belfast L.	(121)
Down	open coast (121), Dundrum Bay (49)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (224, 80, 32)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Connemara coast (31)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

AORIDAE

Aora gracilis (Bate, 1857)
= *A. typica* Kröyer in Lincoln (1979).

The genus in Ireland has recently been revised (Myers & Costello 1984). Records before this revision may have included *Aora spinicornis* (see below).

Belfast L.	(188)
Down	Strangford L. (53)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (273), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	(150), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (106, 205, 224, 75, 178, 109, 80, 83, 153, 154, 32, 33, 34), Sherkin Is. & Roaringwater Bay (JMCH), Long Is. Sound & Bear Haven (NMI), Dursey Sound (62)
Kerry	Valentia (271), Ventry & Tralee Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Ardbear Bay (15, DMcG)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Aora spinicornis Afonso, 1976

Early records of *A. gracilis* probably included this lusitanian species, only recently recorded from Ireland, in Lough Hyne (Myers & Costello 1984) and Britain, in the south-west (Costello & Moore 1989).

Lembos denticarpus Myers & McGrath, 1978

Galway Bay is the type, and only known, locality for this species (Myers & McGrath 1978). The holotype, and female allotype, are in the NMI.

Lembos longipes (Liljeborg, 1852)

Down	Strangford L. (53)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135)

Lembos websteri Bate, 1856

Belfast L.	(121)
Down	Strangford L. (121), open coast (280)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100), Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Cork	Cork Hb (MJC), Kinsale Hb (41), Glandore Hb (NMI), Tragumna Bay (MJC), L. Hyne (205, 224, 75, 178, 58, 152, 153, 80, 109, 32, 33)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	Roundstone (NMI)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Leptocheirus hirsutimanus (Bate, 1862)

Louth	Carlingford L. (NMI)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	L. Hyne (83, 32)

Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)

Leptocheirus pectinatus (Norman, 1869)

Down	Dundrum Bay (49)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Ballycotton (NMI), L. Hyne (83, 32)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)

Leptocheirus pilosus Zaddach, 1844

Collected in tidal channels (salinity 10‰) on the south shore of Wexford harbour, on 18 May 1976 (DMcG). Examination of material in the NMI recorded as *L. pilosus* by Walker (1898) and Sexton (1911) from Baltimore, Co. Cork, has been found by JMCH to be *Microdeutopus versiculatus*.

Leptocheirus tricristatus (Chevreux, 1887)

Cork	L. Hyne (81, 32)
Kerry	Kilmakilloge Hb & Kenmare R. (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)

Microdeutopus anomalus (Rathke, 1843)

Down	Strangford L. (121, 280), open coast (121)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	L. Hyne (201, 106, 205, 224, 75, 178, 80, 109, 32, 33), Sherkin Is. (148), Bear Haven (185)
Kerry	Valentia (149)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway	(149), Kilkieran Bay (135), Connemara coast (31), Ardbear Bay (15, DMcG), Bertraghboy Bay (149)
west coast	(271)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252, 149)
Donegal Bay	(149)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Microdeutopus chelifer (Bate, 1862)

Down	Strangford L. (53)
Cork	L. Hyne (58)

Microdeutopus gryllotalpa Costa, 1853

Collected in an intertidal pool on the exposed rocky shore at Carnsore Point on 29 October 1976 (DMcG).

Microdeutopus stationis Della Valle, 1893

L. Hyne is the northerly limit of this species (Holmes 1985), only recently recorded for Britain (Costello & Moore 1989).

Microdeutopus versiculatus (Bate, 1856)

= *Coremapus versiculatus* Norman.

Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (205, 75, 80, 32, 33), Baltimore (271 -as <i>Leptocheirus pilosus</i>)
Kerry	Ventry (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), coast (149), Ardbear bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252, 149)

Unciola crenatipalma (Bate, 1862)

Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Galway Bay (135)

Unciola planipes Norman, 1867

Dublin Dublin Bay (273)
Cork off Cork Hb (NMI)
Galway Bay (135)

ARGISSIDAE

Argissa hamatipes (Norman, 1869)

Irish Sea (52)
Dublin Dublin Bay (JMCH)
Cork Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (83)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 261, 264)

ATYLIDAE

Atylus falcatus Metzger, 1871

= *Paratylus unciatus* (Sars);
= *Neotropis falcatus*; = *Nototropis falcatus*.

Belfast L. (MS)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Dublin Dublin Bay (273, NMI), Malahide (NMI, JMCH)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (80)
Kerry Valentia (271)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 84)

Atylus guttatus (Costa, 1851)

= *Nototropis falcatus*.

Taken in plankton hauls by Duhig (1960) and Tully & O'Ceidigh (1987).

Dublin Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Wexford Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Waterford Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork Kinsale Hb (41), Dirk Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH)
Galway Bay (135, 84, 261, 264)

Atylus swammerdami (Milne-Edwards, 1830)

= *Paratylus/Nototropis/Neotropis swammerdami*.

The most widely recorded atylid around Ireland. Frequently taken in the plankton (Duhig 1960, Holmes 1980, Tully 1986, Tully & O'Ceidigh 1987).

Irish Sea (52)
Down Dundrum bay (49)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Dublin Dublin Bay (185, 273, NMI, JMCH), Malahide (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford Carnsore Pt (100, NMI, DMcG), Rosslare, Kilmore Quay & Ballyteigue Bay (DMcG)
Waterford Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork Cork Hb (166), off Kinsale (NMI), Kinsale Hb (41), Dirk Bay, Rosscarbery & Castlehaven (JMCH), Glandore & Baltimore (185), L. Hyne (80), Kedge Is. (MJC), Sherkin Is. (198), Dunmanus Bay & Bantry Bay (NMI), Dursey Sound (62)

Kerry Valentia (271), Brandon Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay (60, 135, 84, 261, 264)
Galway Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo Blacksod Bay (185), Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal L. Swilly (185)
Londonderry off Portstewart (271, NMI)

Atylus vedlomensis (Bate & Westwood, 1862)

= *Paratylus/Nototropis vedlomensis*.

Belfast L. (188, MS)
Dublin Dublin Bay (273, NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork off Cork Hb (NMI), off Galley Hd (252)
Kerry Valentia (271)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 84)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

CALLIOPIIDAE

Apherusa bispinosa (Bate, 1856)

= *Dexamine bispinosa*; = *Atylus bispinosa* Bate.

Belfast L. (102, 121)
Down Strangford L. (121, 280, JMCH), open coast (121) Dundrum Bay (49)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Dublin Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (252, 112, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wicklow Greystones (JMCH)
Wexford Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Waterford Dunmore East (JMCH)
S. coast (254)
Cork Cork Hb (166, MJC), Courtmacsherry Bay, Dirk Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), Glandore Hb (NMI), L. Hyne (224, 58, 80, 32), Bantry Bay (NMI)
Kerry Valentia (271, JMCH)
Clare Carrigaholt (252)
Galway Bay (135, 84, 261, 264)
Galway Kilkieran Bay (135), Ardbear Bay (15), Connemara coast (31)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

Apherusa cirrus (Bate, 1862)

= *A. borealis* (Boeck); = *Pherusa bicuspis*.

Belfast L. (7)
Wexford Carnsore Pt (100, DMcG)
S. coast (254)
Cork Courtmacsherry Bay (MJC)
Kerry Valentia (271)
Galway Bay (209, 135, 261, 264)
Galway Connemara coast (23)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)
Sligo (7)

Apherusa henneguyi Chevreux & Fage, 1925

Wexford Hook Hd (NMI)

Galway Bay (114, 135)

Apherusa jurinei (Milne-Edwards, 1830)

Antrim The Maidens (17)

Belfast L. (121, 123)

Down Strangford L. (121, JMCH), open coast (119, 121)

Dublin Dublin Bay (DMcG, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)

Wexford Cahore Pt (DMcG), Carnsore (105, DMcG), Kilmore Quay & Hook Hd (DMcG)

Waterford Dunmore East (JMCH)

Cork Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay (MJC, JMCH), Dirk Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (178, 58, 80, 109, 32), Kedge Is. (MJC), Sherkin Is. (148, JMCH), Bear Haven (185), Bantry Bay (165)

Kerry Kenmare R. (148), Valentia (271, JMCH), Dingle & Smerwick Hb (JMCH)

Galway Bay (135, 84, 261, 264)

Galway Connemara coast (54, 31)

Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

Donegal N. coast (126, JMCH)

L. Foyle (128)

Apherusa ovalipes Norman & Scott, 1906

Lincoln (1979) collected a specimen in Glashbeg, near Smerwick Hb., on 11 August 1975 at low water spring tide (BMNH).

Calliopius laeviusculus (Kröyer, 1838)= *C. rathkei* (Zaddach).

Irish Sea (52)

Dublin Malahide & Killiney Bay (JMCH)

Wexford Cahore Pt, Rosslare, Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)

Waterford Dunmore East (JMCH)

Cork Dirk Bay (JMCH), Bantry Bay (165)

Galway Bay (135)

Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

L. Foyle (128)

Londonderry Portstewart (117)

CHELURIDAE

Chelura terebrans Philippi, 1839

MacDonald (1951a) doubted Bate & Westwood's (1863) record from Dublin. Colgan (1908a) predicted the species would become less common with the increased use of iron nails in wood pilings, as its activities were discouraged by rust deposits.

Dublin Dublin Bay (Port) (256, 102, 7, 29, 185), Dalkey Is. (45)

Cork L. Hyne (81)

COLOMASTIGIDAE

Colomastix pusilla Grube, 1861= *Exungia stilipes* Norman.

May be an inquiline of sponges (Peattie & Hoare 1981)

Dublin Malahide (NMI)

Wexford Carnsore Pt (DMcG), off Carnsore Pt (100)

Cork Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (224, 32, AAM 85), Sherkin Is. (JMCH)

Galway Bay (135, 261, 264)

Galway

Kilkieran Bay (135), Bertraghboy Bay (15)

Mayo

Clare Is. survey area (252, DMcG)

COROPHIIDAE

Corophium acutum Chevreux, 1908

Dublin Dublin Bay (JMCH)

Cork Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne, Sherkin Is. & Roaringwater Bay (JMCH), Bantry Bay (165)

Galway Bay (135, 223)

Corophium bonnellii (Milne-Edwards, 1830)

The specific name has frequently been misspelt (e.g. *bonelli*). Tattersall's (1913) comment that the species was "especially (common) in night tow nets" is interesting considering the complete absence of corophiids in the surface plankton of Galway Bay (Tully 1986). This is the only species in these waters which appears to be parthenogenetic. Although a widespread and abundant species, presumed males have only been recorded twice, but may have been overlooked due to their small size (Myers *et al* 1989). Myers *et al* (1989) provide the only description of a male; the single specimen was collected from Kinsale Hb.

Belfast L. (188)

Dublin Dublin Bay (252, 273, NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)

Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)

Cork Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41, 164a), Dirk Bay (JMCH), Glandore (NMI), L. Hyne (205, 224, 75, 108, 178, 80, 109, 32, 33), Sherkin Is. (JMCH), Bantry Bay (165), Bear Haven (NMI)

Kerry Skellig Is. (185), Valentia (271), Tralee (NMI)

Galway Bay (135, 223, 261)

Galway Kilkieran Bay (135), Connemara coast (36)

Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)

Donegal Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Corophium crassicornis Bruzelius, 1859

Belfast L. (188)

Down Strangford L. (53)

Louth Carlingford L. (NMI)

Irish Sea (52)

Dublin Dublin Bay (273, NMI)

Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)

Cork Ballycotton (185), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Glandore (185)

Galway Bay (135, 223)

Galway Kilkieran Bay (135), Roundstone (271), Ardbear (15)

Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

L. Foyle (128)

Corophium sextonae Crawford, 1937

In Britain this species is largely confined to the south-west but has been recorded in Scotland (Moore 1978, 1980). Crawford (1937) suspected it of having recently invaded the Plymouth area. Hurley (1954) suggested it was native to New Zealand and had been introduced to Britain as had the barnacle *Elminius modestus* Darwin.

Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)

Cork Cork Hb (MJC), L. Hyne (83, 32, 33)

Corophium volutator (Pallas, 1766)
= *C. longicorne* Latreille; = *C. grossipes* (L.).

The most frequently recorded corophiid and an often abundant inhabitant of tidal mud-flats.

Belfast L.	(253, 256, 102, 43)
Down	Strangford L. (256, 280)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (102, 28, 72, 281, JMCH)
Wicklow	Newcastle (28, JMCH)
Wexford	North Slob (DMcG), Rosslare (NMI)
Cork	Ballycotton (NMI), Cork Hb (265), Rosscarbery (101), Leap (AAM)
Shannon estuary	(180, 187)
Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	L. Furnace (22), Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	Ballyshannon (271), N. coast (197), Mulroy Bay (50)
L. Foyle	(128, 127, 16)

Siphonocetes kroyeranus Bate, 1856
= *S. colletti* Boeck; as *S. dellavallei* Stebbing 1899.

The taxonomy of the genus *Siphonocetes* in British and Irish waters was reviewed by Myers & McGrath (1979).

Dublin	Dublin Bay (271)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41)
Kerry	Ventry (157)
Galway Bay	(157, 135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Siphonocetes striatus Myers & McGrath, 1979

Dublin	Dublin Bay (157)
Cork	off Cork Hb & Fastnet Rock (type loc.) (157)
Galway Bay	(157)
Porcupine Bank	(157)

CRANGONYCTIDAE

Crangonyx pseudogracilis Bousfield, 1958

Since its discovery in London (Tattersall 1937 as *Eucrangonyx gracilis* Smith, 1871), the species has been spreading through lenitic waters in Britain, particularly the canals (Spooner 1951, Hynes 1955, Gledhill *et al.* 1976). It is believed to have originated in North America (Hynes 1955). A recent arrival to Irish fresh water, it is presently known from ponds in the Phoenix Park, Dublin (Holmes 1975a).

CRESSIDAE

Cressa dubia (Bate, 1857)

Dublin	Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
off Rockall	(42)
Londonderry	off Portstewart (NMI)

DEXAMINIDAE

Dexamine spinosa (Montagu, 1813)

Belfast L.	(256, 102)
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Down	Strangford L. (256, 121, 280, 53, JMCH), open coast (256, 121)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI, JMCH), Dublin Bay (102, NMI, JMCH), Killiney (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Cork	Ballycotton (NMI), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Dirk Bay (JMCH), Tragumna Bay (MJC), L. Hyne (106, 205, 224, 80, 32), Glandore, Baltimore, Calf Is. & Roaringwater Bay (185), Long Is. (271), Bantry Bay (185, 165), Bear Haven (62)
Kerry	Valentia (271, NMI)
Galway Bay	(209, 135, 223, 84, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	N. coast (126), Mulroy Bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)

Dexamine thea Boeck, 1861

Antrim	Is. Magee (127)
Belfast L.	(121)
Down	Strangford L. (121, JMCH), open coast (121)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI, JMCH), Dublin Bay (JMCH), Killiney Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Cork Hb (166, MJC), Kinsale Hb (41), Dirk Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (224, 108, 178, 58, 80, 109, 32), Baltimore (185), Roaringwater Bay (NMI), Bantry Bay (165)
Kerry	Brandon Bay & Tralee Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 84, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Ardbear Bay (15), Connemara coast (31)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Guernea coalita (Norman, 1868)

Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (83)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(223, 84, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Tritaeta gibbosa (Bate, 1862)

Believed to excavate hollows on the surface of sponges (Fage 1928).

Down	Strangford L. (280, 11)
Dublin	Lambay Is. (19), Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Tragumna Bay (MJC), L. Hyne (MJC, 85), Sherkin Is. (JMCH)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135, 84, 261, 264)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

EUSIRIDAE

Eusirus longipes Boeck, 1861

Dublin	off Lambay Is. (131), Dublin Bay (NMI)
Kerry	Valentia (271), off Skelligs (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135)

GAMMARELLIDAE

Gammarellus angulosus (Rathke, 1843)
= *Amathilla sabini* (Leach); = *Amathilla angulosa* (Sars).

Perhaps a junior synonym of *G. carinatus* (Rathke, 1837) (Karaman 1982).

N.W. Irish Sea	(NMI)
Dublin	Portrane, Malahide & Dublin Bay (JMCH), Lambay Is. (NMI)
Wexford	near Courtown & at Carnsore Pt (DMcG), off Carnsore Pt (100)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay & Dirk Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (178, 58, 114, 80, 32), Bantry Bay (114), Dursey Sound (62), Bear Haven (NMI)
Galway Bay	(261, 264)
Sligo	(7)
Donegal	Malin Hd (137)

Gammarellus homari (Fabricius, 1779)
= *Amathilla homari*.

Tattersall (1913) cited previous records for *G. angulosus* under *G. homari* but did not state if he considered the species synonymous.

Belfast L.	(125)
Down	Strangford L. (280)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (NMI)
Cork	Sherkin Is. (148)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252 — see note above)

GAMMARIDAE

In view of the fact that separation of some gammarids requires particularly close examination, that 9 species have been described since 1938, and that species are still being added to the Irish list, either due to their having been overlooked (e.g. *Gammarus crinicornis*) or to be expanding their range (e.g. *G. tigrinus*, *G. pulex*), unsubstantiated and older records must be treated with caution. The morphometrics of 11 species (including 2 subspecies) in Ireland were analysed by Holmes (1975b). Many Gammaridae are found in the intertidal, e.g. *Echinogammarus marinus*, *E. pirloti*, *E. stoerensis*, *Eulimnogammarus obtusatus*, *Gammarus crinicornis*, *G. finmarchicus*, and *Pectenogammarus planicrurus*. The species exhibit a range of salinity preferences, from the predominantly marine (e.g. *G. locusta*, *G. oceanicus*), to estuarine (e.g. *G. salinus*, *G. zaddachi*), to limnetic (e.g. *G. duebeni*, *G. lacustris*, *G. pulex*).

Echinogammarus marinus (Leach, 1815)
= *Chaetogammarus*/*Gammarus*/*Marinogammarus*.

Antrim	(218, 127)
Belfast L.	(102, 122)
Down	Strangford L. (255, 121, 122, 280, JMCH), open coast (102, 133, 119, 122), Dundrum Bay (49)
Dublin	Lambay Is. (JMCH), Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)

Waterford	Dungarvan (NMI)
Cork	Youghal (JMCH), Ringabella Bay (AAM), Cork Hb (166), Clonakilty (JMCH), L. Hyne (201, 80), Glengarrif (271), Sherkin Is. (271, JMCH), Bantry Bay (218, JMCH), Skull (JMCH)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (218, JMCH), Dingle (JMCH)
Shannon estuary	(187)
Galway	Dogs Bay (JMCH)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252), Newport (JMCH)
Sligo	(255)
Donegal	N. coast (126), Tory Is. (251)
L. Foyle	(128, 16)

Echinogammarus pirloti (Sexton & Spooner, 1940)
= *Chaetogammarus*/*Marinogammarus*.

Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Youghal (JMCH), Courtmacsherry Bay (MJC), Baltimore Hb (JHS), Dunmanus Bay (JMCH)
Clare	Liscannon (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(114)
Galway	Dogs Bay & Bunowen Bay (JHS)
Mayo	Ballycastle (JMCH)
Donegal	Tory Is. (NMI)

Echinogammarus stoerensis (Reid, 1938)
= *Chaetogammarus*/*Marinogammarus*.

Antrim	Is. Magee (127)
Down	open coast (122, 125)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Youghal (JMCH), L. Hyne (80)

Eulimnogammarus obtusatus (Dahl, 1938)
= *Marinogammarus*.

Antrim	White Hd (127)
Belfast L.	(218, 121, 122, 127, 43)
Down	Strangford L. (120), open coast (133, 121, 125)
Dublin	Portrane & Lambay Is. (JMCH), Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork	Youghal (JMCH), Courtmacsherry Bay (MJC, NMI), L. Hyne (NMI, 85), Sherkin Is. (JHS), Bantry Bay (165)
Kerry	Valentia (NMI)
Shannon estuary	(187)
L. Foyle	(128, 16)

Gammarus crinicornis Stock, 1966

Abundant in a small gravel section of beach at Garrettstown, Courtmacsherry Bay, Co. Cork (National Grid W 594 434), on 8 May 1985 (MJC & AAM). It was scarce in this locality from 16 to 18 April 1986. A recent study in southeast England (Fincham & George 1986) confirmed the occurrence of the species in Britain. The northernmost record of this species is from Holland (Stock 1967).

Gammarus duebeni Liljeborg, 1852
= *G. camplyops*; = *G. fluviatilis*; = *Rivulogammarus*.

This is the dominant freshwater amphipod in Ireland, but it also occurs in brackish waters. It is found in oligotrophic mountain lakes and streams, and naturally mesotrophic lowland waters. No attempt is made to list its many freshwater locality records (see Reid 1939, Hynes 1954a, Macan & Lund 1954, Sutcliffe 1967, 1972, Pinkster *et al.* 1970, Moriarty 1973, Hazelton 1974a, 1974b, 1974c, Holmes 1978, Bowman 1986). Its distribution ranges from France to the Arctic Ocean (Pinkster 1978).

Irish populations have been examined with regard to their physiology by Sutcliffe (1967, 1970) and Sutcliffe & Shaw (1968). Their morphometrics have been studied by Pinkster *et al.* (1970), Sutcliffe (1972), and Holmes (1975b). Two subspecies are recognised, namely *G. d. duebeni* and *G. d. celticus* (Stock & Pinkster 1970, Pinkster *et al.* 1970, Sutcliffe 1972, Dennert 1975, Gledhill *et al.* 1976). The type locality for *G. d. celticus* is Lough Corrib, Co. Galway (Stock & Pinkster 1970). *G. d. duebeni* is the brackish water form and *G. d. celticus* the freshwater form (Dennert 1975). Both subspecies are known to occur in Ireland (Dennert 1975, Holmes 1975b, 1978). In a detailed analysis of the distribution of *G. duebeni* in Europe, Pinkster *et al.* (1970) hypothesise that *G. d. celticus* is a glacial relict and that it may survive competition with *G. pulex* in the upper reaches of streams (but see Dennert 1975). Bulnheim (1978) noted that differences occurred between the sex determining mechanisms of *G. d. duebeni* and *G. d. celticus*.

The earliest record is that of Thompson (1856), as *G. fluvialis*. He stated that it was "common throughout Ireland", and noted that the "stomachs of Salmonidae from Lough Neagh (were) often entirely filled with it". It is here that two non-native *Gammarus* species have been introduced (Strange & Glass 1979). It is probable that the range of freshwater *G. duebeni* will be reduced by competition with the recent immigrants, *G. pulex* and *G. tigrinus* (Strange & Glass 1979, O'Grady & Holmes 1983). In L. Neagh, *G. d. celticus* is confined to the rocky shores and *G. tigrinus* to the sandy shores (Hynes 1955); it is speculated that "*G. pulex* may displace *G. duebeni celticus* from the rocky areas" (Murphy & Carter 1984).

Only marine localities are listed here.

Antrim	open coast (127), Larne L. (127)
Belfast L.	(102, 125)
Down	Strangford L. (119), open coast (199, 119, 121, 133, 280)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (102, 79), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wicklow	(199)
Cork	Cork Hb (MJC), Leap (AAM), L. Hyne (80, MJC), Sherkin Is. (148)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (148)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264), Aran Is. (203)
Mayo	Newport (170), Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (50)
L. Foyle	(138, 128)
Londonderry	open coast (127)

Gammarus finmarchicus Dahl, 1938
= *Marinogammarus*.

Antrim	Portrush & Larne L. (127), The Maidens (17)
Belfast L.	(122)
Down	Strangford L. (120, JMCH), open coast (218, 120, 125, 133)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Youghal (JMCH)
L. Foyle	(16)

Gammarus insensibilis Stock, 1966

The single record from L. Hyne (Kitching & Thain 1983) was identified by Lincoln and confirmed by Stock (pers. comm.). Other *Gammarus* specimens in the sample were said to approach *G. locusta*, the commonest marine species of *Gammarus*. The occurrence of *G. insensibilis* in south-west Britain has been examined by Shearer & Shearer (1985). They found it to be confined to habitats that were sheltered, shallow and brackish. Although sheltered, L. Hyne is neither shallow nor brackish.

Gammarus lacustris lacustris Sars, 1864

Believed to be the only other native freshwater Irish gammarid in Ireland (see *G. duebeni*). Its distribution appears to be confined to lakes and their outflows (Hynes 1955, Gledhill *et al.* 1976, Karaman & Pinkster 1977). Studies in Norway have shown it to prefer oligotrophic lakes with high hardness, pH > 6.7, above

200m altitude, with a diverse and abundant macroflora, and a maximum summer temperature no greater than 14°C (Okland 1969, 1980, Okland & Okland 1985). It could tolerate only one of these factors to be minimal at a time, and optimal conditions in one could ameliorate stress caused by a minimal factor. The species has been largely recorded in calcareous waters in Ireland. It, and *G. pulex pulex*, are the two most widespread freshwater amphipods in Europe; it ranges from the Mediterranean to northern Scandinavia (Pinkster 1978). It may suffer from competition with *G. tigrinus* (see below) (O'Grady & Holmes 1983).

A record from L. Furnace, Co. Mayo (22), requires confirmation.

Northern Ireland low-lying lakes	(245)
Westmeath	L. Owel (JMCH), White L. & L. Lena (NMI)
Cork	Dun Lough (near Mizen Hd) (55)
Clare	(90), Carron turlough (MJC), stream near Clonea L. (JHS)
Galway	L. Corrib (146)
Mayo	(90), L. Conn (146)
Sligo	L. Gara (116), L. Gill (146)
Fermanagh	(90), L. Erne (116)
Donegal	west (90)

Gammarus locusta (Linnaeus, 1758)
= *G. campylops* Leach.

Belfast L.	(255, 102, 121)
Down	Strangford L. (119, 124, 280, 53, JMCH), open coast (119, 122)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Lambay Is. (19), Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (102, 271, 281, JMCH), Killiney Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Rosslare, Carnsore Pt, Kilmore Quay & Ballyteigue Bay (DMcG)
Waterford	Dungarvan (NMI)
Cork	Youghal (JMCH), Cork Hb (166, MJC), Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay, Dirk Bay, Rosscarbery & Castlehaven (JMCH), Leap (AAM), L. Hyne (177, 80, 32), Bantry Bay (MJC), Dursey Sound & Bear Haven (62)
Kerry	Valentia (271), Dingle, Ventry, Brandon Bay & Tralee Bay (JMCH), Tralee (NMI)
Shannon estuary	(187)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Galway	Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)
Sligo	(189)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128, 16)

Gammarus pulex pulex (Linnaeus, 1758)

This is the dominant freshwater amphipod in Britain and one of the most widespread in Europe (Pinkster 1978). It appears to be spreading in northern Ireland (Strange & Glass 1979). It may displace the native *G. duebeni* and *G. lacustris* in some habitats (Hynes 1955, Strange & Glass 1979, Murphy & Carter 1984). It has only been reliably recorded from northern Ireland at present (Karaman & Pinkster 1977, Strange & Glass 1979, Murphy & Carter 1984, JMCH). The records of Patterson (1904), Sexton (1912), Southern (1924, 1935), and Hazelton (1974c) in southern Ireland are doubtful.

Gammarus salinus Spooner, 1947

Dublin	Dublin Bay (281, NMI)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (230, 114)
Galway Bay	(135)

Donegal Bay (114)
L. Foyle (16)

Gammarus tigrinus Sexton, 1939

Apparently another immigrant to Irish fresh water. Spooner (1951) and Hynes (1955) suggest that it has been introduced from North America, as *Crangonyx pseudogracilis* (see above) may have been. It is very closely related to the N. American *G. fasciatus* Say, 1818, a freshwater species. Both were thought to be synonymous by Hynes (1954b) but were maintained as distinct species by Bousfield (1958). *G. tigrinus* in N. America occurs in brackish and tidal fresh water. The similarity of this situation to the brackish and freshwater subspecies of *G. duebeni* is striking, and it is notable that it is the brackish N. American species that has become established in Irish fresh water. Its known European distribution is restricted to Germany, the Netherlands and the British Isles (Pinkster 1978). Bulnheim (1985) examined the genetics of populations in the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany and suggests that they had different founders. *G. tigrinus* from L. Neagh were released into Dutch waters in 1960 and may have founded the present Dutch population (Nijssen & Stock 1966), while the German population was introduced from England in 1957 (Bulnheim 1985). It has become the dominant amphipod in oligohaline waters in the Netherlands since 1964 (Pinkster 1975). Its replacement of *G. duebeni* in a pond in Britain was assisted by warm summer temperatures (Savage 1981).

Its distribution in northern Ireland has been reviewed by Strange & Glass (1979). However, this species has established a population further south than *G. pulex*, in Lough Conn, Co. Mayo. Here, the perch were found to feed almost exclusively on these gammarids (O'Grady & Holmes 1983). Only *G. duebeni* and *G. lacustris* were recorded there a decade previously by Moriarty (1973), but no trace of the latter two native species was found by O'Grady & Holmes (1983).

Gammarus zaddachi Sexton, 1912

The records from five Irish lakes as a "freshwater form" by Sexton (1912) are probably attributable to *G. duebeni*. It is a north European species (Pinkster 1978).

Down Strangford L. (124), open coast (122, 230)
Dublin Dublin Bay (230, 72, NMI)
Wexford North Slob (DMcG), Carnsore (73, 176)
Kilkenny Inistioge (R. Nore) (NMI)
Cork Leap (AAM), L. Hyne (80)
Kerry Kenmare & Glenbeigh (230)
Mayo L. Furnace (22, JMCH), Glenamong R. (JMCH)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (50)

Pectenogammarus planicrurus Reid, 1940
= *Echinogammarus planicrurus*.

Dublin Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (46,45), Killiney Bay (JMCH)
Wicklow Greystones (JMCH)
Cork Youghal (JMCH)
Galway Rinvyle Pt (241)

HAUSTORIIDAE

Haustorius arenarius (Slabber, 1769)

Down Dundrum Bay (49), open coast (214)
Dublin Dublin Bay (281)
Wexford Rosslare & Carnsore Pt (DMcG), off Carnsore Pt (100)
Waterford Dungarvan (NMI)
Cork Dirk Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay (135)
Donegal N. coast (197, JMCH)

HYALIDAE

Hyale grimaldii Chevreux, 1900

First recorded for Irish waters by McGrath (1981, 1984). The species is unknown in Britain. It was found amongst stalked barnacles, *Lepas* sp., covering driftwood cast ashore in Galway Bay.

Hyale nilssoni (Rathke, 1843)
= *H. prevostii*.

The commonest hyalid around Ireland. Studies in south Co. Cork have shown this to be a more upper shore species than *H. stebbingi* (SW).

Antrim White Hd (127), The Maidens (17)
Belfast L. (121, 123, 125)
Down Strangford L. (121, 280, 71), coast (121)
Dublin Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (64), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork Roches Pt (SW), Ringabella Bay (AAM), Oysterhaven & Robert's Cove (SW), Kinsale (AAM), Courtmacsherry (MJC, NMI), Dirk Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (58, 80, 32), Sherkin Is. (NMI), Bear Haven (62)
Kerry Kenmare R. (148), Valentia (271, JMCH)
Clare Spanish Pt (DMcG)
Galway Bay (135, 261, 264)
Galway Connemara coast (54)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)
off Rockall (42)
Donegal N. coast (137, 126), Tory Is. (185)
L. Foyle (128)

Hyale perieri (Lucas, 1846)

Wicklow Brittas Bay (JMCH)
Wexford Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork Ringabella Bay (AAM), L. Hyne (58, 81, 32), Sherkin Is. (NMI), Dursey Sound (276)
Kerry Kilmakilloge Hb (276)
Galway Bay (135, 84)
Galway Connemara coast (54)

Hyale pontica Rathke, 1837
= *H. lubbockiana* (Bate).

Dublin Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork Ringabella Bay (AAM), Courtmacsherry Bay (NMI), Dirk Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (58, 85), Sherkin Is. (148), Bantry Bay (171)
Galway Bay (135, 261, 264)
Donegal Malin Hd (137)
L. Foyle (128)

Hyale stebbingi Chevreux, 1888

H. stebbingi has only recently been given species status (Lincoln 1979). Previously, it was recorded as a variant of *H. nilssoni*. Thus early records of *H. nilssoni* may include *H. stebbingi*. Presently recorded on the south coast only.

Wexford Cahore Pt, Carnsore Pt & Hook Hd (DMcG)
Cork Roches Pt, Roberts Cove & Oysterhaven (SW), L. Hyne (58, 81), Bantry Bay (165), Bear Haven (JMCH)
Kerry Smerwick Hb (JMCH)

ISAEIDAE

The taxonomy of the genus *Gammaropsis* in British and Irish waters has been reviewed by Myers & McGrath (1982a).

Gammaropsis lobata (Chevreux, 1920)

Found in sublittoral maerl in Kilkieran Bay (McGrath 1981, Myers & McGrath 1982a, 1983) and sublittoral gravel in L. Hyne (Holmes 1983a). The single British record is also from sublittoral gravel (Spooner 1960).

Gammaropsis maculata (Johnston, 1828)
= *Eurystheus erythropthalmus* (Liljeborg); = *E. maculatus*.

Belfast L.	(7, 121, 188)
Down	Strangford L. (53)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (205, 224, 75, 80, 32)
Kerry	off Skellig Is. (185), Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Londonderry	off Portstewart (NMI)

Gammaropsis nitida (Stimpson, 1853)
= *Podocerosopsis nitida*.

Collected with shells occupied by *Pagurus bernhardus* (L.) in Dundalk Bay and Rosslare Hb. (DMcG).

Belfast L.	(7, 188)
Louth	Dundalk Bay (DMcG)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Rosslare Hb (DMcG), off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	off Fastnet Rock (NMI)

Gammaropsis palmata (Stebbing & Robertson, 1891)

Belfast L.	(188)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (NMI)
Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI), Kinsale Hb (41)
Galway Bay	(135, 160)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 160)

Gammaropsis sophiae (Boeck, 1861)
= *Podocerosopsis sophiae* Boeck;
= *Noenia tuberculosa*; = *N. undata* Bate & Westwood, 1863.

Belfast L.	(7)
Celtic Sea	(160)
Cork	off Dursey Hd (185)
Galway Bay	(135, 160)

Isaea elmhirsti Patience, 1909

About 30 specimens were taken from the mouthparts of a lobster, *Homarus gammarus* (L.), caught in Kilkieran Bay (McGrath 1981).

Isaea montagui Milne-Edwards, 1830

Found on the spider crab *Maja squinado* (Herbst) in the Clare Island survey (Tattersall 1913) and Galway Bay (McGrath 1981).

Megamphopus cornutus Norman, 1869

Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (273)
Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (81)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Microprotopus maculatus Norman, 1867

Down	Strangford L. (53)
Dublin	Malahide (JMCH), off Howth (NMI), Dublin Bay (273, NMI)
Wexford	Rosslare (DMcG)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (108, 80, 109, 32)
Kerry	Valentia (271, JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252), 50 miles west off coast (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)

Photis longicaudata (Bate & Westwood, 1862)

The genus *Photis* in Britain and Ireland has recently been reviewed by Myers & McGrath (1981).

Belfast L.	(188, MS)
Louth	off Termofeckin (NMI)
Dublin	Malahide (JMCH), Howth (NMI), Dublin Bay (273, 39, NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	28 miles S. of Ballycotton & off Cork Hb (NMI), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (83)
Kerry	Valentia (271), Kenmare R. (185)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Photis pollex Walker, 1895
as *P. reinhardi* Kröyer in Lincoln 1979.

Dublin	Dublin Bay (273, NMI, 159)
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ISCHYROCERIDAE

Myers & McGrath (1984) revised the taxonomy of the genus *Erichthonius* in British and Irish waters.

Erichthonius difformis Milne-Edwards, 1830

In view of the recent review of this genus (Myers & McGrath 1984), the record in L. Hyne (Round *et al.* 1961) is considered to require confirmation.

Cork	Kinsale (163)
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Erichthonius fasciatus (Stimpson, 1853)

Dublin	Dublin Bay (163)
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Erichthonius punctatus (Bate, 1857)
as *E. brasiliensis* (Dana, 1852) by many recorders.
= *Cerapus abditus* Tempelton; = *E. abditus* (Tempelton).

Belfast L.	(102, 188)
Down	Strangford L. (280, 53), Dundrum Bay (49)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)

Dublin	Dublin Bay (273, 163), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (163), off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (163, 41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (106, 205, 224, 75, 80, 109, 32, 33), Kedge Is. (MJC), Sherkin Is. (JMCH), off Dursey Hd (NMI)
Kerry	Valentia (271), off Skellig Is. (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 163, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (60, 135), Ardbear Bay (15, DMcG)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Sligo	(163)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)

Erichthonius rubricornis (Stimpson, 1853)

In Ireland, known only from 4 specimens in the NMI, 1 from Ballycotton and 3 from the RDS dredging expedition on the west coast of Ireland. In their revision of the genus Myers & McGrath (1984) did not know of this material.

Ischyrocerus anguipes Kröyer, 1838
= *I. minutus* Liljeborg.

Dublin	Dalkey Is. (271, JMCH)
Cork	Sherkin Is. (JMCH)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Jassa falcata (Montagu, 1808)
= *J. dentex* Czerniavski; = *Podocerus falcatus* (Montagu);
= *Cerapus falcatus* Montagu.

Studies in L. Hyne have shown this species to have a preference for areas of strong water movement, e.g. the tidal Rapids, exposed coast and mooring ropes (Round *et al.* 1961, MJC). It also occurs on gas platforms off Kinsale (Southgate & Myers 1985). It is a cosmopolitan and often abundant species.

Belfast L.	(102, 121)
Down	Strangford L. (255, 280, 53, 213, JMCH), open coast (255), Dundrum Bay (49)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Lambay Is. & Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (271, 281), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100), Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), off Kinsale (229), Dirk Bay (JMCH), Tragumna Bay (MJC), L. Hyne (201, 48, 224, 225, 205, 107, 177, 75, 178, 58, 80, 32), Kedge Is. (MJC), Sherkin Is. (148), Clear Is. (MJC), Bantry Bay (165)
Kerry	Kenmare Is. (148), Valentia (271, NMI), Smerwick Hb & Brandon Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 105, 261, 264)
Galway	Roundstone (NMI)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252, DMcG)
Donegal	N. coast (126)
L. Foyle	(128)

Jassa marmorata Holmes, 1903

The first record in Ireland was from the hull of a ship that had recently arrived in L. Hyne from continental Europe (Holmes 1983a). It has since been collected from a buoy in L. Hyne (JMCH) and on gas platforms off Kinsale (AAM).

Jassa ocia (Bate, 1862)

Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Galway Bay	(114, 84)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Jassa pusilla (Sars, 1894)

Galway Bay	Off Eddy Is. (BMNH, J. Ellis pers.comm.).
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Microjassa cumbrensis (Stebbing & Robertson, 1891)
= *Podocerus cumbrensis*.

Belfast L.	(188)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (80, 32)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Parajassa pelagica (Leach, 1814)
= *Jassa pelagica*; = *Podocerus pelagica*.

Apparently with a greater preference for sites with strong water movement (i.e. very exposed rocky coast) than *J. falcata*. Thompson (1847, 1856) regarded this and *J. falcata* to be the one species.

Belfast L.	(125)
Down	Strangford L. (256), open coast (255)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork	gas rigs off Kinsale (229), L. Hyne (201, 205, 224, 178, 58, 80, 32), Sherkin Is. (148), Bantry Bay (165)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (148)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Galway	Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252, DMcG)
Rockall	(42)
L. Foyle	(128)

LEUCOTHOIDAE

Specimens of *Leucothoe incisa* and *L. lilljeborgi* from Irish waters were described and keyed by Myers & Costello (1986).

Leucothoe incisa Robertson, 1892

Cork	L. Hyne (155)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 155)

Leucothoe lilljeborgi Boeck, 1861

Belfast L.	(188)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), L. Hyne (83, 155)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Leucothoe procera Bate, 1857

Re-established by Myers & McGrath (1982b) as a valid species.

Wexford	Carnsore Pt (161), off Carnsore Pt (100)
Galway Bay	(161)

Leucothoe spinicarpa (Abildgaard, 1789)

An inquiline in sponges in L. Hyne (Costello & Myers 1987). It has also been recorded from ascidians (Norman 1889, Tattersall 1913, Gotto 1959, Ryland & Nelson-Smith 1975).

Irish Sea	(59)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (JMCH)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100), Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork	Cork Hb (MJC), L. Hyne (224, 80, 32, 33), Sherkin Is. (JMCH)
Kerry	Valentia (271, NMI), off Dingle (NMI)
Galway Bay	(209, 135)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Connemara coast (174)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)

LILJEBORGIIDAE

Liljeborgia kinahani (Bate, 1862)

Dublin	Dublin Bay (NMI)
Cork	L. Hyne (JMCH, 32)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)

Liljeborgia pallida (Bate, 1857)
= *L. brevicornis* (Bruzellius).

Belfast L.	(MS)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Listriella mollis Myers & McGrath, 1983

Described from specimens collected in sublittoral maerl in Kilkieran Bay (Myers & McGrath 1983), the only locality for the species to date.

LYSIANASSIDAE

Twelve species have been recorded only beyond the 200m depth contour. Two, *Crybelocephalus megalurus* and *Metacyphocaris helgae*, were described new to science by Tattersall (1906). The type specimens are in the BMNH (Thurston & Allen 1969). Tattersall also recorded *Cyphocaris anonyx* Boeck, 1871 and *Katius obesus* Chevreux, 1905. Also collected by Tattersall but recorded by Sexton (1908, 1911) was *Tryphosites allenii* (Bate & Westwood, 1860). *Euonyx biscayensis* Chevreux, 1908 and *E. talismani* Chevreux, 1919 were recorded off S.W. Ireland by Stephensen (1923) between 1180m and 1275m depth. Walker (1903) collected *C. anonyx* also, and *Orchomenopsis (Orchomene) abyssorum* (Stebbing, 1865) off the west coast. More recently, Andres (1987) recorded *Cyphocaris richardii* Chevreux, 1905, *E. biscayensis*, *E. talismani*, *Eurythenes gryllus* (Lichtenstein, 1822), *E. obesus* (Chevreux, 1905), and described *Parachevreuxiella lobata* Andres, 1987, from the Hatton Bank and Rockall Trench between 600m and 2200m depth.

Acidostoma obesum (Bate & Westwood, 1861)

Dublin	Dublin Bay (NMI)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (83, 32)
Galway Bay	(135)

Acidostoma nodiferum Stephensen, 1923
= *A. sarsi* Lincoln, 1979

Belfast L.	(MS)
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Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135)

Ambasia atlantica (Milne-Edwards, 1830)
= *A. danielsseni* Boeck; = *L. atlantica* Milne-Edwards.

Down	Strangford L. (6 & 124 after Thompson) off S.W. in 1372m depth (271)
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Aristias neglectus Hansen, 1887

Kerry	off Skellig Is. at 128m-146m depth (NMI)
Galway	80 miles W.N.W of Slyne Hd (NMI)

Euonyx chelatus Norman, 1867

Collected off the west coast of Ireland by the RDS dredging expedition (NMI). Norman (1900b) and Stephensen (1923) noted that it was "often" on the sea-urchin *Echinus esculentus* L..

Hippomedon denticulatus (Bate, 1857)
= *H. holbolli* Kröyer; = *Anonyx denticulatus* Bate.

Belfast L.	(MS)
Down	Strangford L. (53)
Irish Sea	(52, NMI)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (7, 273, NMI)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Waterford	off Tramore (NMI)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), off Galley Head (172), Bantry Bay (62), off Dursey Hd (185)
Kerry	off Skellig (NMI), Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(179, 135)

Ichnopus spinicornis Boeck, 1861

Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI)
Kerry	Valentia (171)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Lepidepecreum longicorne (Bate & Westwood, 1861)
= *L. carinatum* Bate.

Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI), off Galley Hd (172)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	off coast (172)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	off coast (271)

Lysianassa ceratina (Walker, 1889)
= *L. longicornis* Lucas; = *L. spinicornis* Costa; = *Lysianax ceratinus* Walker.

The most frequently and widely recorded lysianassid around Ireland.

Antrim	White Hd (127)
Belfast L.	(123)
Down	Strangford L. (102, 171, 119, 121, 280)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (7, 273, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)

Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100), Carnsore Pt (DMcG), Kilmore Quay (NMI)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Cork Hb (MJC), Kinsale Hb (41), Dirk Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (205, 224, 75, 178, 58, 80, 109, 32, 33), Sherkin Is. (JMCH), Bantry Bay (165), Bear Haven (62)
Kerry	Valentia (271, NMI, JMCH), Kilmakilloge Hb & Kenmare R. (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Little Killary Hb (DMcG)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (171, 252, NMI), Clew Bay (NMI)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)

Lysianassa plumosa Boeck, 1871
= *L. septentrionalis* Della Valle.

Until Lowry & Ruffo (1984), *L. costae* was considered synonymous with this species. Records of *L. costae* have been placed in the list of those requiring confirmation.

Belfast L.	(MS)
Louth	Carlingford L. (NMI)
Cork	off Bantry Bay at 1320m depth (171)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)

Nannonyx goesi (Boeck, 1871)

Dublin	Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (JMCH)
Cork	Sherkin Is. (JMCH)
Galway Bay	Kilkieran Bay (135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Normanion quadrimanus (Bate & Westwood, 1868)

A parasite of fish (Bousfield 1987).

Cork	L. Hyne (81)
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Orchomene humilis (Costa, 1853)
= *O. batei* Sars.

MacDonald (1951b) considered that Kinahan's (1858a) record of *O. minuta* from Belfast L. was this species.

Down	Strangford L. (121)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	L. Hyne (205), Sherkin Is. (148)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Orchomene nana (Kröyer, 1846)
= *Orchomenella nana*; = *Tryphosa nana* (Kröyer).

Found "stripping bait in lobster pots" (O'Riordan 1982), on crab and fish carrion (Robertson, pers.comm. in Norman 1900b), and on a cerianthid anemone (D. Minchin pers.comm.).

Belfast L.	(188)
Dublin	Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, NMI, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (NMI)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (108, 58, 80, 32), Bantry Bay (165, 185), Dunmanus Bay (JMCH), Long Is. Sound (NMI)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (NMI), Valentia (271, 172), Dingle Hb (NMI), off the Maharees (186)
Galway Bay	(135, 84)

Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
off W. coast	(172)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
<i>Perrierella audouiniana</i> (Bate, 1857)	
An inquiline in some sponges in L. Hyne (Costello & Myers 1987).	
Cork	Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (80, 32, 33), Sherkin Is. & Roaringwater Bay (JMCH)
Kerry	off Skellig Is. (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)

Scopelocheirus hopei (Costa, 1851)
= *Callisoma crenata* Bate; = *Callisoma kroyeri* (Bruzellius).

Williams (1938) found specimens in the nerve tracts of the Spiny Dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* L., and believed them to attack living and dead fish.

Down	Strangford L. (280), open coast (280)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI)
Wexford	Hook Hd & off Tuskar Rock (NMI)
Waterford	off Dunmore East (NMI)
Cork	off Ballycotton (271), Galley Hd (172), off Fastnet (193), Bantry Bay (62), off Dursley Hd (NMI)
Kerry	off Skellig Is. (271)
off S.W.	(172)
Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	off Achill Hd (NMI)

Socarnes crenulatus (Chevreux, 1911)
= *Socarnopsis crenulatus* Chevreux.

Galway Bay	(209, 135, 223)
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Socarnes erythrophthalmus Robertson, 1892

Down	Strangford L. (JMCH)
Irish Sea	(52)
Cork	L. Hyne (81, 32), Roaringwater Bay (JMCH), Bantry Bay (165)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Tmetonyx cicada (Fabricius, 1780)
= *Anonyx gulosus* Kröyer; = *Hoplonyx cicada*.

Cork	Bantry Bay & Bear Haven (62, 172)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (271)
off W.	(172)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (271, 252), off Achill Hd (NMI), off Blackrock (185)

Tmetonyx similis (Sars, 1891)

Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Galway Bay	(135)

Tryphosella horingi (Boeck, 1871)
= *Tryphosa horingi*.

Dublin Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Tryphosella nanoides (Lilljeborg, 1865)
= *Anonyx nanoides*.

Galway Bay (135)
Galway Ardbear Bay (15)

Tryphosella sarsi Bonnier, 1893
= *Tryphosa sarsi*.

Dublin Malahide (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Waterford Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (81)
Kerry off the Maharees (185)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 84)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (172, 252)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Tryphosites longipes (Bate & Westwood, 1861)

Belfast L. (188)
Cork Galley Hd (172), off Dursey Hd (271)
S.W. (172)
Kerry off Skellig Is. (62, 271, 185)
Galway Bay (179, 135)

MEGALUROPIDAE

Megaluropus agilis Hoek, 1889

Irish Sea (52)
Dublin Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, NMI, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wicklow Greystones (JMCH)
Wexford Cahore Pt, Courtown & Rosslare (DMcG)
Cork Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (83)
Kerry Valentia (271)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 84, 261, 264)
Mayo off Achill Hd (NMI)
Donegal L. Swilly (197)

MELITIDAE

Abludomelita obtusata (Montagu, 1813)
= *Melita obtusata*.

Frequently associated with anemones (Brady & Robertson 1869, Vader 1983), e.g. *Anemonia viridis* (Forskål) (= *A. sulcata* (Pennant)) in L. Hyne (MJC), and sometimes with starfish (Williams 1954, McGrath 1981, MJC). Hartnoll (1971) described the association with *A. viridis* in the Isle of Man, in which after an amphipod had evoked an initial nematocyst discharge, it crawled freely amongst the anemones tentacles without provoking any further response.

Down Strangford L. (119, 280), Dundrum Bay (49)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Meath Drogheda (NMI)

Dublin Balbriggan & off Howth (NMI), Dublin Bay (273, NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork Ballycotton (185), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (106, 80, 32), Baltimore (NMI), Roaringwater Bay (JMCH)
Kerry off Skellig Is. (271), Inch & Ventry (JMCH)
Galway Bay (135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway Connemara coast (170), Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (252)

Allomelita pellucida (Sars, 1882)
= *Melita pellucida*.

The few records for this species may reflect the little attention that has been devoted to its habitat in Ireland; which appears to be amongst decaying leaves in sheltered fresh water connected to the sea at high tides (Crawford 1939, Holmes 1983a, MJC, JMCH). Stock (1984) separated this now monotypic genus from *Melita* and described the habitat of *A. pellucida* as 50-100cm depth in intertidal gravel.

Cork L. Hyne (81, 32)
Kerry Glengarrif (37)
Mayo L. Furnace (JMCH)

Ceradocus semiserratus (Bate, 1862)
= *Maera semiserratus*.

Down Strangford L. (124)
Cork L. Hyne (81, 32)
Galway Bay (135)
Galway Connemara coast (170), Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

Cheirocratus assimilis (Lilljeborg, 1852)

Belfast L. (MS)
Kerry Valentia (271)

Cheirocratus intermedius Sars, 1894

Dublin Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), off Kinsale (NMI)
Galway Bay (135)

Cheirocratus sundevallii (Rathke, 1843)
= *Protomedea whitei* Bate.

Belfast L. (188, MS)
Dundrum-Dublin coast (131)
Dublin Dublin Bay (273), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork off Cork Hb (NMI), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (106, 108, 178, 81, 32), Clear Is. (MJC), Dunmanus Bay (JMCH)
Kerry Valentia (271)
Galway Bay (135, 223)
Galway Connemara coast (170), Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)
Donegal Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Elasmopus rapax Costa, 1853

Wexford	Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Cork	L. Hyne (205, 224, 80, 32), Bantry Bay (165)

Gammarella fucicola (Leach, 1814)
= *G. brevicaudata* (Milne-Edward); = *Amphithoe/Pherusa fucicola*.

Cork	Youghal (255), Tragumna Bay (MJC), L. Hyne (106, 224, 75, 80, 109, 32), Clear Is. (MJC)
Kerry	Valentia (271)

Maera othonis (Milne-Edwards, 1830)
= *Gammarus/Megamoera longimanus* Leach; = *Gammarus othonis*.

Belfast L.	(255, 102, MS)
Down	Strangford L. (124, 280, NMI), Dundrum Bay (49)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (7), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), Bear Haven (62)
Kerry	Valentia (271, NMI)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162), Connemara coast (170)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Maerella tenuimana (Bate, 1862)
= *Maera tenuimanus*.

Galway bay	(135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Melita hergensis Reid, 1939

Dublin	Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay & Tragumna Bay (MJC), L. Hyne (83)
Kerry	Inch, Dingle Bay & Tralee Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135)

Melita palmata (Montagu, 1804)
= *Gammarus palmatus*.

Found to be common in the littoral, under stones or in rock pools, by some recorders (Tattersall 1913, Duhig 1960, Holmes 1980), and in sublittoral gravel in the Rapids at L. Hyne (MJC).

Belfast L.	(102)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (102, 281, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	(DMcG)
Waterford	Dungarvan (NMI)
Cork	Cork Hb & Courtmacsherry Bay (MJC), Rosscarbery (JMCH), L. Hyne (58, 80, 32), Sherkin Is. (JMCH)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (148), Valentia (271)
Shannon estuary	(187)
Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
L. Foyle	(16)

MELPHIDIPPIDAE

Melphidippella macra (Norman, 1869)

Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH)
Kerry	Valentia (271), off Skellig Is. (NMI)
Shannon estuary	(DMcG)
W. Aran Is.	(271)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

NIPHARGIDAE

Niphargus kochianus Bate, 1859

N. kochianus irlandicus Schellenberg, 1932.

The subspecies is unique to Ireland. Its type locality is L. Mask. It is a subterranean species (Tratman & Hazelton 1974), recently reviewed by Stock & Gledhill (1977), which reaches the northern limit of its distribution in Ireland.

Dublin	city (27, 168)
Offaly	cave systems (68, 69, 70)
Kildare	cave systems (68, 69, 70)
Laois	cave systems (68, 69, 70)
Tipperary	cave systems (68, 69, 70)
Kerry	gravel of R. Flesk at Killarney (56)
Clare	wells (168), cave systems (68, 69, 70)
Westmeath	wells (169)
Galway	Clarinbridge (NMI), L. Mask at 40m-46m depth (93), calcareous ooze from 12m-23m depth in L. Mask & wells near Moycullen (243)
Mayo	subterranean river near Cong, Ballinrobe, & source of stream near Kilmaine (243)

OEDICEROTIDAE

Halicreion aequicornis (Norman, 1869)

Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)
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Monoculodes carinatus (Bate, 1856)

Dublin	Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Monoculodes subnudus Norman, 1889

Galway	(135, 261, 264)
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Perioculodes longimanus (Bate & Westwood, 1868)

Belfast L.	(188)
Down	Strangford L. (53)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI, JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, NMI, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Rosslare (DMcG)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (224, 80, 109, 32)

Kerry	Valentia (271, JMCH)
Clare	Carrigaholt (252)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 84, 261, 264)
Mayo	Clew Bay (174), Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Pontocrates altamarinus (Bate & Westwood, 1862)

Irish Sea	(52, NMI)
Dublin	Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, JMCH)
Wexford	Curracloe, Rosslare, Carnsore & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Sandycove Is. (DMcG), Dirk Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (75, 178)
Galway Bay	(135, 84)
Donegal	Rossguill peninsula (DMcG)

Pontocrates arenarius (Bate, 1858)
= *P. norvegicus* Boeck.

Belfast L.	(124)
Down	Strangford L. (280), open coast (119)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI, JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, NMI, JMCH)
Wicklow	Greystones (JMCH)
Wexford	Rosslare & Carnsore (DMcG)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry Bay (DMcG, JMCH), Dirk Bay & L. Hyne (JMCH), Sherkin Is. (198)
Galway Bay	(135, 84)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	N. coast (197)

Synchelidium haplocheles (Grube, 1864)

Belfast L.	(188)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Cork Hb (166)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(261)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Synchelidium maculatum Stebbing, 1906

Dublin	off Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, NMI, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (83)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)

Westwoodilla caecula (Bate, 1856)
= *Halimemon parvimanus* (Bate).

Belfast L.	(102)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI)
Kerry	Valentia, off Skellig Is. & off Dursey Hd (271)

W. of Aran Is.	(271)
Galway Bay	(135, 179)

PARAMPHITHOIDAE

Epimeria cornigera (Fabricius, 1779)
= *Acanthonotus testudo* Bate, 1862; = *Acanthonotus owenii* Bate & Westwood, 1863.

Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (7)
Cork	off Ballycotton, Bantry Bay & off Dursey Hd (271)
Kerry	Valentia (271)

PHOXOCEPHALIDAE

Harpinia antennaria Meinert, 1890
= *H. neglecta* Sars.

Belfast L.	(188, MS)
Down	Strangford L. (53)
Irish Sea	(52)
Louth	Termonfeckin (NMI)
Westmeath	Drogheda (NMI)
Dublin	Balbriggan & off Howth (NMI), Dublin Bay (273, 39), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), off Castletownbere (185)
Kerry	off Skellig Is. & Kenmare R. (185)
W. of Shannon	(172)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
Killary Hb	(99)
Donegal Bay	(172)

Harpinia crenulata (Boeck, 1871)

Belfast L.	(188)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (273, NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (224, 32)
Kerry	Valentia (172)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Harpinia pectinata Sars, 1891

Dublin	Dublin Bay (273), Dalkey Is. (46, 45)
Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI), Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41)
Galway Bay	(135)
below 200m depth between Rockall and Ireland	(172)

Metaphoxus fultoni (Scott, 1890)
= *Phoxocephalus fultoni*.

Belfast L.	(188)
Dublin	off Howth (NMI), Dublin Bay (JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (108, 80, 109, 32), Bantry Bay (JMCH)

Kerry	Valentia (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(23, 135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162), Roundstone (252)
Mayo	Clare ls. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Metaphoxus pectinatus (Walker, 1896)
= *Phoxocephalus pectinatus*; = *P. simplex* (Bate).

Cork	Kinsale Hb (41)
Kerry	Valentia (271, JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway	Connemara coast (172)
Mayo	Clare ls. survey area (252)

Paraphoxus oculatus Sars, 1879

Galway Bay	(135)
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PLEUSTIDAE

The type locality of *Pleusymtes* (= *Parapleustes* = *Sympleustes*) *megacheir* (Walker, 1897) is at 1372m depth off S.W. Ireland. The type specimen, and three syntypes, are in the NMI. Whether or not it is synonymous with *Sympleustes grandimanus* Chevreux, 1927 is unclear (Stephensen 1944).

Parapleustes assimilis (Sars, 1882)

Down	Strangford L. (JMCH)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)

Parapleustes bicuspis (Kröyer, 1838)
= *Neopleustes bicuspis*.

Belfast L.	(JMCH)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Galway Bay	(261, 264)

Stenopleustes latipes (Sars, 1858)
= *Parapleustes latipes*.

Cork	off Glandore (NMI), Dunmanus & Bantry Bays (271), off Dursey Hd (NMI)
Kerry	off Skellig Is. (NMI)

Stenopleustes nodifer (Sars, 1882)

Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	Clare ls. survey area (252)

PODOCERIDAE

One specimen of *Xenodice fraunfeldti* Boeck, 1871, which was taken off S.W. Ireland at 594m depth on fine sand during the RIA dredging expedition of 1886, is in the NMI (Holmes 1983b). Also, *Laematophilus tuberculatus* Bruzelius, 1859 (= *L. armatus* Norman, 1869) was collected only beyond the 200m depth contour; Lincoln (1979) figured a specimen collected at 1320m in 1869 by A. M. Norman at Porcupine station 3, west of Dingle Bay.

Dyopedos monacanthus (Metzger, 1875)

A single specimen collected on a RDS dredging expedition at c. 100m off the Skellig Is. in 1890 is in the NMI (Holmes 1983b).

Dyopedos porrectus Bate, 1857
= *Dulichia porrecta*.

Dublin	Dublin Bay (131)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)

Podocerus variegatus Leach, 1814

Dublin	Dalkey Is. (JMCH)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Cork	L. Hyne (205, 224, 58, 80, 32), Bantry Bay (165)

PONTOPOREIIDAE

Bathyporeia elegans Watkin, 1938

Belfast L.	(124, MS)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI, JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, NMI)
Wexford	off coast (60), off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41)
Galway Bay	(135, 84)
Donegal	N. coast (197)

Bathyporeia gracilis Sars, 1891

Belfast L.	(MS)
W. of Shannon	(172)
W. coast at 165m depth	(237)
Galway Bay	(135)

Bathyporeia guilliamsoniana (Bate, 1856)

Down	Strangford L. (280, 53), Dundrum Bay (49)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (281, JMCH)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100), Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Waterford	Dungarvan (NMI)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), off Dursey Hd (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135, 84)
Mayo	Blacksod Bay (252)

Bathyporeia nana Toulmond, 1966

Irish Sea	(52)
Down	Strangford L. (53)
Louth	Dundalk Bay (3)
Dublin	Malahide (JMCH), Dublin Bay (273, NMI)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41)
Galway Bay	(135, 84)

Bathyporeia pelagica (Bate, 1856)

Down	Strangford L. (280)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (281, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)

Wexford	Rosslare, Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Cork	Dirk Bay (JMCH), Sherkin Is. (198)
Galway Bay	(135, 84)
Mayo	W. of Clew Bay at 355m depth (172), Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	N. coast (197, JMCH)

Bathyporeia pilosa Lindström, 1855

Down	Strangford L. (119, 121)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (281, JMCH)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt & Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Waterford	Dungarvan (NMI)
Cork	Sherkin Is. (198)
Galway Bay	(135)
Donegal	N. coast (197), Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Bathyporeia tenuipes Meinert, 1877

Down	Dundrum Bay (52)
Westmeath	Drogheda (NMI)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (273, 39)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41)
W. of Shannon	(274)
Galway Bay	(135)
Killary Hb	(99)
Mayo	Clew Bay (274)

STEGOCEPHALIDAE

Two species are only recorded beyond the 200m depth contour: *Andaniexis* (= *Andania*) *abyssi* (Boeck, 1870) is recorded south of Rockall in 49m depth of water (Norman 1900d), and *Euandania gigantea* (Stebbing, 1888) at 2200m depth in the Rockall Trench (Andres 1987).

Stegocephaloides christianiensis (Boeck, 1871)

Belfast L.	(MS)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Kerry	Valentia (271), off Skellig Is. (174)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	off W. coast at 335m depth (174)

STENOTHOIDAE

Metopa alderi (Bate, 1857)

Lincoln (1979) recorded this species in his Dublin and Fastnet sea areas. The former specimens were collected by DMcG in Dublin Bay, and latter as "*M. bruzelii* (Goës)" by Pocock (1889) in S. W. Ireland.

Down	Dundrum Bay (49)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (BMNH)
S.W. coast	(193, BMNH)

Metopa borealis Sars, 1882

N.W. Irish Sea	(NMI)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (NMI)

Metopa bruzelii (Goës, 1866)

Pocock's (1889) cautious record from S. W. Ireland is *M. alderi* (see above).

Dublin	Dublin Bay (NMI)
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Metopa pusilla Sars, 1892

Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135)

Parametopa kervillei Chevreux, 1901

Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (114)
Galway Bay	(135)

Stenothoe elachistoides Myers & McGrath, 1980

Described from sublittoral maerl in Kilkieran Bay (Myers & McGrath 1980, 1983, McGrath 1981). The holotype and three paratypes in the NMI are now accompanied by a further six specimens from sublittoral gravel in L. Hyne (JMCH).

Stenothoe marina (Bate, 1856)

Belfast L.	(MS)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (273, NMI, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41), Courtmacsherry bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (75, 178, 81, 32), off Bear Haven & Dursey Hd (185)
Kerry	Valentia (271), Kenmare R. (NMI)
off S.W.	(174)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal Bay	(174)

Stenothoe monoculoides (Montagu, 1815)
= *S. brevicornis*; = *Montagua monoculoides*.

One of the most widespread and abundant amphipods around Ireland.

Antrim	The Maidens (17)
Belfast L.	(102, 121, 124, MS)
Down	Strangford L. (119, 121, 280, 53, 11), open coast (121)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (273, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	Kilmore Quay (DMcG)
Waterford	Dunmore East (JMCH)
Cork	Cork Hb (166, MJC), Myrtleville (AAM), Dirk Bay (JMCH), Tragumna (AAM), L. Hyne (205, 224, 178, 58, 80, 109, 32, 33), Sherkin Is. (148, JMCH), Bantry Bay (165), Dunmanus Bay (AAM)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (148), Valentia (271), Smerwick Hb & Brandon Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135), Connemara coast (174), Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Sligo	(7)
Donegal	N. coast (126)
L. Foyle	(128)

Stenothoe valida Dana, 1852

Found amongst fouling organisms on a gas platform in the Celtic Sea off Kinsale (Southgate & Myers 1985).

Stenula rubrovittata (Sars, 1882)

= *Stenothoides latipes*; = *Amphithopsis latipes* Boeck.

McGrath (1978) found this species associated with hermit crabs (*Pagurus bernhardus* (L.)). The records in L. Hyne (Round *et al.* 1961, Sloane *et al.* 1961, Lincoln 1979) may have been confused with *S. monoculoides* and require confirmation.

Wexford	off Hook Hd (NMI)
off S.W.	(193)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (134, 135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

SYNOPIIDAE

Austrosyrrhoe fimbriatus (Stebbing & Robertson, 1891)

Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135, 162)
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Syrrhoe affinis Chevreux, 1908

The only British Isles record is off Malahide in 1885 (NMI).

TALITRIDAE

The distribution of this family in Ireland has recently been reviewed by Hudson & Reynolds (1985). The four intertidal talitrids, *Orchestia gammarellus*, *O. mediterranea*, *Talitrus saltator*, and *Talorchestia deshayesii*, are widespread around the Irish coast. However, they rarely coexist. Hudson & Reynolds (1985) believed this lack of species overlap was probably due to differences in habitat preferences between the species.

Arcitalitrus dorrieni (Hunt, 1925)

This is the only terrestrial amphipod in Ireland. It is believed to have been introduced to Britain, and presumably to Ireland, with cultivated plants from Australasia (Richardson 1980). Recorded from Connemara, Co. Galway on the shores of L. Kylemore (Rawlinson 1937) and the nearby L. Pollacappul (NMI), both freshwater lakes, amongst moist humus and leaf litter (National Grid L 75 58). It was very abundant in the grounds of Kylemore Abbey in July 1987 (MJC).

Orchestia gammarellus (Pallas, 1766)
= *O. littorea*.

The most widespread and abundant upper shore amphipod around Ireland. Hudson & Reynolds (1985) present records for 86 sites in 14 of the 19 maritime counties in Ireland. Only additional records are given here. It is frequently found several metres above the upper shore (Reid 1947, MJC). Phoretic mites have been observed on the species (DMcG).

Antrim	The Maidens (17), Is. Magee (127)
Belfast L.	(102)
Down	Strangford L. (102, 71)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (102, 7, 72, 281)
Kilkenny	(7)
Wexford	Carnsore Pt (DMcG)
Cork	Courtmacsherry Bay (MJC), L. Hyne (80, 32)
Kerry	Valentia (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135)
Sligo	(189)
L. Foyle	(127)

Orchestia mediterranea Costa, 1857
= *O. laevis*.

A common shore amphipod, recorded in 21 sites in 8 counties by Hudson & Reynolds (1985), but in lower densities than *O. gammarellus* and fewer localities than the other intertidal talitrids. They also found it to occur lower in the intertidal. Only additional records to theirs are given here.

Belfast L.	(102)
Down	coast (103)
Cork	Foaty Is. in Cork Hb (frequent in light trap) (MJC), Courtmacsherry Bay (MJC)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)

Talitrus saltator (Montagu, 1808)
= *T. locusta*.

Recorded in 50 sites in 14 counties by Hudson & Reynolds (1985). It preferred clean sand beaches. Only additional records are given here.

Belfast L.	(102, 129)
Down	coast (102, 129)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (102, 129)
Wexford	Carnsore (DMcG)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Donegal	Rossguill peninsula (DMcG)
L. Foyle	(127)

Talorchestia deshayesii (Audouin, 1826)
= *Orchestia/Orchestoidea deshayesii*.

Recorded in low numbers from 20 sites in 10 counties by Hudson & Reynolds (1985). Only additional records are given here.

Belfast L.	(102)
Louth	Carlingford L. (125)
Wexford	Carnsore (DMcG)
Galway Bay	(135)

TRISCHIZOSTOMATIDAE

Trischizostoma species are fish parasites (Bousfield 1987). *Guerina* (= *Trischizostoma*) *nicaeense* (Costa, 1853) and *T. raschii* Esmark & Boeck, 1860 were collected by Tattersall beyond the 200m depth contour but recorded by Sexton (1908, 1911). A single specimen of *G. nicaeense* in the NMI was collected off the Tearaght (Kerry) from 823m depth on 12 August 1911.

UROTHOIDAE

Urothoe brevicornis Bate, 1862

Irish Sea	(52)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100), Carnsore (DMcG)
Cork	Kinsale Hb (41)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Shannon estuary	(DMcG)
Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	N. coast (197)

Urothoe elegans (Bate, 1856)

Belfast L.	(188, MS)
Down	Strangford L. (53)

Louth	Carlingford L. (NMI)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (7, 273, NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), off Kinsale & Glandore Hb (NMI), L. Hyne (81), Bear Haven (62)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (NMI)
Galway Bay	(179, 135, 223, 261, 264)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
off W. coast	(172)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (271, 252)
off Donegal Bay	(172)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI)

Urothoe marina (Bate, 1857)

Down	Strangford L. (53)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (65, 281, JMCH)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	off Cork Hb (NMI), Kinsale Hb (41), Bear Haven & Long Is. Sound (185)
Galway Bay	(135, 261, 264)
Galway	Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

CAPRELLIDEA

CAPRELLIDAE

These distinctive amphipods, commonly called "skeleton shrimps", are epibenthic, and often epifaunal on algae, hydroids, sponges or starfish.

Caprella acanthifera Leach, 1814

By far the most frequently recorded caprellid around Ireland.

Belfast L.	(121)
Down	Strangford L. (124, 280, BMNH), open coast (119, 280)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (271, NMI), Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	Cork Hb (MJC), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (201, 106, 205, 224, 75, 178, 58, 80, 109, 32, 33, BMNH), Clear Is. (MJC), Fastnet Rock (BMNH), Roaringwater Bay (JMCH, BMNH), Bantry Bay (165), Long Is. Sound (185)
Kerry	Valentia (271), Brandon Bay (JMCH)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 105)
Galway	Kilkieran bay (135), Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)
Donegal	Mulroy Bay (NMI), N. coast (126)
L. Foyle	(128)

Caprella equilibra Say, 1818
= *C. aequilibra* Bate.

This large and impressive species was found swarming on divers, who had just surfaced after cleaning fouling organisms off the legs of gas platforms in the Celtic Sea off Kinsale (AAM, Southgate & Myers 1985). Although figured in a book on "Irish Nature" by Hickin (1980), his specimens were not collected in Irish waters (Hickin, pers.comm.).

Caprella erehizon Mayer, 1901

Cork	Fastnet Rock (BMNH)
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Caprella fretensis Stebbing, 1878

Considered to be a southern species by Harrison (1944).

Down	Dundrum Bay (49)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (JMCH)
Cork	L. Hyne (178, BMNH), Kedge Is. (MJC)
Galway Bay	(135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Caprella linearis Linnaeus, 1767
= *C. lobata* Müller, Kröyer.

Down	Strangford L. (255, 121), coast (280)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (271), Dalkey Is. (45), Rush (44)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	L. Hyne (75, 178), Sherkin Is. (148)
Kerry	Kenmare R. (148), Valentia (271)
Galway Bay	(135)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (135)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)

Caprella penantis Leach, 1814
= *C. acutifrons* Latreille, 1816.

Harrison (1944) noted that this species was "commonest off the south and south-west coasts".

Cork	Dirk Bay (JMCH), L. Hyne (205, 224, 107, 75, 178, 58, 80, 32, BMNH), Fastnet Rock (BMNH)
Kerry	Valentia (271)
Mayo	(BMNH)

Caprella septentrionalis Kröyer, 1838

The only caprellid recorded from Rockall during a survey by scuba divers in 1988 (I. Dixon pers.comm.; MJC confirmed identification). Bate & Westwood (1868) examined material recorded from the Co. Down coast by Thompson (1847) as *C. septentrionalis* and referred it to *C. acanthifera*. These may be the same specimens recorded by Kinahan (1858b), but omitted in his more comprehensive report (Kinahan 1858a). *C. septentrionalis* is a northern species (Harrison 1944, Moore 1973).

Caprella tuberculata Bate & Westwood, 1868

Down	Strangford L. (255)
Dublin	Portrane (JMCH), Malahide (NMI), Dublin Bay (NMI), Dalkey Is. (45).

Pariambus typicus (Kröyer, 1844)
= *Podalirus typicus*.

Jones (1973) discusses the occurrence of two varieties of this species, and the association of one with the starfish *Asterias rubens* L.

Belfast L.	(188)
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Down	Strangford L. (280), Dundrum bay (49)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (39), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), Dursley Hd (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
<i>Parvipalpus capillaceus</i> (Chevreux, 1877)	
Kerry	Valentia (271, NMI)
Galway Bay	(222, 135, 223, BMNH)
Galway	Kilkieran Bay (BMNH)
<i>Phtisica marina</i> Slabber, 1769 = <i>Proto ventricosa</i> Müller; = <i>Proto pedata</i> (Abildgaard).	
Belfast L.	(188)
Down	Strangford L. (280, 53), Dundrum Bay (49)
Irish Sea	(52)
Dundrum-Dublin coast	(131)
Dublin	Dublin Bay (NMI, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (205, 224, 80, 109, 32), Roaringwater Bay (JMCH, BMNH), Dunmanus Bay (271), Bear Haven (62)
Kerry	Valentia (62, 271, NMI, JMCH), Kilmakilloge Hb & Kenmare R. (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135, 223, 105, 261, 264)
Galway	Ardbear Bay (15)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252)
Donegal	Mulroy bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)
<i>Pseudoprotella phasma</i> (Montagu, 1804) = <i>Protella phasma</i> .	
Down	Strangford L. (280), off Dundrum Bay (131)
Dublin	Dalkey Is. (45)
Wexford	off Carnsore Pt (100)
S. coast	(256)
Cork	Cork Hb (166), Kinsale Hb (41), L. Hyne (BMNH), Sherkin Is. (JMCH)
Kerry	Kenmare R., Valentia & Tralee Bay (NMI)
Galway Bay	(135, 223)
Mayo	Clare Is. survey area (252), Clew Bay (NMI)
L. Foyle	(128)

HYPERIIDAE

Most of the hyperiid species were collected by Tattersall (1906) off the west coast of Ireland. Some of his collection is in the BMNH (Thurston & Allen 1969), and some in the NMI. The classification and nomenclature of this group has been considerably revised since Tattersall (1906). Of the 40 species mentioned here, 26 have only been collected beyond the 200m depth contour, and most are offshore species. The Hyperiid are all planktonic, and many are known inquilines in pelagic animals e.g. *Hyperia galba* in jellyfish. Stephensen (1918) found Hyperiid to be rare in day samples, and that migration from deep (>1000m) to shallower (c.300m) waters occurred at night.

BRACHYSCELIDAE

Brachyscelus cruscum Bate, 1861
= *B. mediterranea* (Claus, 1887).

Collected between 55 and 640m depth by Tattersall (1906).

Cork	off Fastnet (250)
Kerry	Dingle Bay (250)
Galway	Slyne Hd (250)
Mayo	(250)

CYSTISOMATIDAE

Tattersall (1906) recorded a single female *Cystisoma spinosum* (Fabricius, 1775) off Co. Mayo at 1280m depth, which is now in the NMI. Whether *C. neptunus* Guérin-Meneville, 1842 and *C. spinosum* are synonymous requires further study (Thurston, pers.comm.). Stephensen (1918) included these species in the genus *Thaumatops* Martens, 1873, and recorded *C. fabricii* Stebbing, 1888 and *C. latipes* (Stephensen, 1918) off S.W. Ireland, and *C. pellucida* (Willemoes-Suhm, 1874) (a synonym of *C. parkinsoni* Stebbing, 1888) off N.W. Ireland.

DAIRELLIDAE

Tattersall (1906) recorded a single female *Dairella latissima* Bovallius, 1887 off Co. Mayo at 2103m depth. It is in the NMI.

HYPERIIDAE

The hyperiid, *Hyperioides longipes* Chevreux, 1900, was relatively frequently taken by Tattersall (1906) off the west coast between 366m and 2743m depth, and also by Walker (1903).

Hyperia galba (Montagu, 1813)
= *H. latreille* Milne-Edwards.

The most frequently recorded hyperiid; occurs inshore during the summer (July-August), being particularly abundant in the jellyfish *Aurelia aurita* (L.) (Kinahan 1858a, Haddon 1886, Renouf 1934, Tattersall 1906, Holmes 1983a, MJC), but also occurring in other Scyphozoa, e.g. *Rhizostoma octopus* (L.) (Thompson 1847, Buchanan-Wollaston & Pack-Beresford 1907, Colgan 1908b, Allen 1936, MacDonald 1951a, Williams 1954, Duhig 1960), *Pelagia noctiluca* (Forskål) (Walker 1898, Tattersall 1906, 1913, West & Jeal 1971), *Chrysaora hysocella* (L.) (Tattersall 1906, MJC). Thurston (1977) reviews associations between *Hyperia* species and coelenterates.

Belfast L.	(102, 124)
Down	Strangford L. (280, 124)
Dublin	Lambay Is. (19), Dublin Bay (255, 8, 30, 131, JMCH), Dalkey Is. (45)
Cork	off Kinsale (NMI), Courtmacsherry Bay & Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (81, 32)
Kerry	Skellig Is. (62), Valentia (271, 171, NMI), Rossbehy, Inch & Dingle (JMCH)
W. coast	(252)
Galway Bay	(261, 264)
Killary Hb	(207)
Mayo	(277), Clare Is. survey area (252)
Londonderry	off Portstewart (NMI)

Hyperia medusarum (Müller, 1776)

Kerry off coast at 137 to 752m depth (250)
Mayo off coast at 183 to 2195m depth (250)

Hyperia spinigera Bovallius, 1889

Mayo off coast at c.1300m depth (250, 258)
Galway Bay at surface (261, 264)

Hyperoche medusarum (Krøyer, 1838)
= *H. tauriformes* of Tattersall (1906, 1913).

Galway Bay (261, 262, 264)
Galway off coast (250, 252)
Mayo off coast (250, 252)
Rockall Bank (24)

Themisto abyssorum (Boeck, 1871)
= *Parathemisto obliqua* (Krøyer).

Kerry Valentia (271, 18), Dingle bay (271)
W. coast (272, 250, NMI)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

Themisto compressa Goës, 1865
as *gaudichaudii* Guérin, 1828 records for north Atlantic (*vide* Schneppenheim & Weigmann-Haass 1986).
= *Themisto* = *Parathemisto* = *Euthemisto* (*vide* Stephensen 1923, & Bowman *et al.* 1982);
= *P. gracilipes* Norman, 1869; = *E. bispinosa* Boeck, 1876.

T. gracilipes and *T. gaudichaudii* were considered separate species (e.g. Dunbar 1963). Sheader & Evans (1974) studied the phenotypic variation in the species and described the "bispinosa" and "compressa" conditions. Observations on breeding and marsupial development have been made by Sheader (1977). Schneppenheim & Weigmann-Haass (1986) reviewed the genus and concluded that true *T. gaudichaudii* were confined to Antarctic waters, "bispinosa" and "compressa" were variants and not subspecies, and that three species occurred in the north Atlantic, namely *T. abyssorum*, *T. compressa* and *T. libellula* (Lichtenstein, 1822).

Wexford Coningbeg Light (61, NMI)
Waterford off Mine Hd (NMI)
Cork off Ballycotton, off Kinsale & Courtmacsherry Bay (NMI), Castlehaven (JMCH), L. Hyne (80)
W. coast "allparts" (250)
Galway Bay (261, 264)
Mayo Clare Is. survey area (252)

LANCEOLIDAE

Five species are recorded beyond the 200m depth contour: Tattersall (1906) recorded three species off Co. Mayo: *Lanceola aestiva* Stebbing, 1888, *L. sayana* Bovallius, 1885 and *L. serrata* Bovallius, 1885. Norman (1900a) recorded *L. sayana* south of Rockall. Thurston (1973) believed Tattersall's *L. aestiva* to be *L. loveni* Bovallius, 1885. Stephensen (1918, 1923) stated that *L. borealis* Bate & Westwood, 1868 and *L. pacifica* Stebbing, 1888 were distributed from the north and west "of Ireland to Gibraltar" respectively.

PHRONIMIDAE

Phronima sedentaria (Forskål, 1775)
= *P. atlantica* Guérin-Meneville.

Found associated with the ctenophore *Beroë cucumis* Fabricius by Pocock (1889) (see also Laval 1978). Collected from 27 to 2103m depth by Tattersall (1906).

Cork off Fastnet (250)
S.W. coast (193)
Kerry Dingle Bay (250), Inch beach (139)

W. coast (272)
Mayo (250)

PHROSINIDAE

Primno evansi Sheader, 1986, identified as *P. macropa* Guérin by Tattersall (1906), was taken off Co. Galway at 364m and Co. Mayo at 1281m depth (Tattersall 1906). A voucher specimen in the NMI has been confirmed by M. Sheader.

Phrosina semilunata Risso, 1822

Kerry at surface off Dingle Bay (250)

PLATYSCELIDAE (= TYPHIDAE)

Platyscelus ovoides (Risso, 1816)
Kerry off Dingle Bay at 91m depth (250)

PRONOIDAE

Paralycaea gracilis Claus, 1879

Kerry off Dingle Bay (250)
Mayo off coast, 0 to 1152m depth (250)

MIMONECTIDAE

Two species are only recorded beyond the 200m depth contour: Tattersall (1906) recorded *Mimonectes gaussi* (Woltereck, 1904) as *Parascina fowleri* (Stebbing, 1904). Stephensen & Pirlot (1931) attribute his record to *M. chevreuxi* (Pirlot, 1929). A specimen of *Mimonectes loveni* Bovallius, 1885 collected by the Irish Fisheries is in the NMI, but the only locality data is the "North Atlantic".

SCINIDAE

Ten scinids are recorded only beyond the 200m depth contour: Tattersall (1906) recorded *Acanthoscina acanthodes* (Stebbing, 1895), *Scina borealis* (Sars, 1882), *S. crassicornis* (Fabricius, 1775), *S. oedicarpus* Stebbing, 1895, *S. rattrayi* Stebbing, 1895, *S. tullbergi* (Bovallius, 1885) as *S. pacifica* Stebbing, 1895, and *S. spinosa* Vosseler, 1901 as *S. uncipes* Stebbing, 1904. He described two species new to science, *S. submarginata* and *S. vosseleri* Tattersall, 1906. Walker (1903) previously collected *S. rattrayi* between 914m and 3054m depth off the west of Ireland. Stephensen (1918) also recorded *S. crassicornis* and *S. borealis*, and provides the only record of *S. marginata* (Bovallius, 1885) as *S. lepisma* Chan, 1889 off Ireland.

TRYPHANIDAE

Tryphana malmi Boeck, 1870

Associated with mackerel remains amongst the stomach contents of a spur dogfish, *Squalus acanthias* L., in the Clare Is. survey (Tattersall 1913). He stated that it was frequently taken at all depths off the west coast.

VIBILIIDAE

Two species have only been taken beyond the 200m depth contour: *Vibilia borealis* Bate & Westwood, 1868 by Stephensen (1923) and as *V. kroyeri* Bovallius, 1887 previously (Stephensen 1918); *Vibilia pyripes* Bovallius, 1887 by Stephensen (1918).

Vibilia armata Bovallius, 1887

Cork off Fastnet at 860m depth (250)
Kerry off Dingle Bay at 55 to 752m depth (250)
Porcupine Bank at 1372m depth (250)
off W. coast at 933m & 1445m depth (272)

Vibilia propinqua Stebbing, 1888

Cork off Fastnet at 640 to 860m depth (250)
Kerry off Tearaght at 55 to 752m depth (250)
S.W. off coast at 1200 to 1350m depth (250)
Porcupine Bank surface to 1573m depth (250)
Mayo off Eagle Is. at 366 to 1829m depth (250)

RECORDS FOR WHICH CONFIRMATION IS DESIRABLE

AMPHILOCHIDAE

Amphilocheus brunneus Della Valle, 1893

Duhig (1960) recorded one female from sand at 10m depth near Dalkey Is. (Co. Dublin). She also recorded *A. spencebatei* with which Lincoln (1979) synonymises her *A. brunneus*. However, *A. brunneus* is a distinct species known from the Atlantic and Indian Oceans, the Mediterranean Sea (Krapp-Schickel 1982), and the coast of Portugal (Marques & Bellan-Santini 1985). Unfortunately, Duhig's material is lost.

COROPHIIDAE

Corophium affine Bruzelius, 1859
= *C. tenuicorne* Norman, 1869.

Recorded by Norman (in Haddon 1886) off the Skellig Is.. It is also recorded off Scotland (Lincoln 1979) and Portugal (Marques & Bellan-Santini 1985). Although Norman's determination was probably correct, considering he described the species, there appears to be no voucher material.

Corophium arenarium Crawford, 1937

Recorded by Rees (1939) on sandy beaches in north Donegal. It is distributed from the North Sea to the Mediterranean (Lincoln 1979).

GAMMARIDAE

Gammarus chevreuxi Sexton, 1913

Recorded from "N. E. Ireland (rarely)" by Spooner (1957), and subsequently from Ireland by Pinkster (1978). It is a widespread brackish species.

Gammarus oceanicus Segerstråle, 1947

A single record, from a mussel bed in L. Foyle (Briggs 1982). It is a widespread boreal species (Lincoln 1979).

LYSIANASSIDAE

Lysianassa costae Milne-Edwards, 1830

Lowry & Ruffo (1984) have shown the species *L. costae* Milne-Edwards, 1830 to be valid. Kinahan's (1858a) record at Bangor was confirmed by Bate & Westwood (1863) but later recorded as *L. plumosa* by MacDonald (1945, 1951) and Williams (1954). *L. costae* Bate & Westwood, 1861 is synonymus with *L. plumosa* (Lincoln 1979). The records listed thus require confirmation.

Down	Belfast L. at Bangor (102, 7)
Dublin	Kish Bank (102)
Wicklow	Bray (102)
Kerry	Valentia (271)

Opisa eschrichtii (Kröyer, 1842)
= *Opis typica* Kröyer.

This fish parasite (Bousfield 1987) is recorded only from Strangford L. (Thompson 1847), a record repeated in MacDonald (1945) and Lincoln (1979).

PHOXOCEPHALIDAE

Harpinia laevis Sars, 1891

Recorded from 199m depth south of Rockall by Norman (1900b). Lincoln (1979) had no material from the British Isles.

Phoxocephalus holbolli (Kröyer, 1842)
= *Phoxus holbolli*.

Brady & Robertson (1869) recorded both sexes from Ardbear Bay.

PLEUSTIDAE

Parapleustes monocuspis (Sars, 1893)
= *Neopleustes monocuspis*.

Lincoln (1979) refers all British records to *P. bicusps*. Recorded from off Lambay Is. (Massy 1912) and the Clare Is. survey area (Tattersall 1913).

UROTHOIDAE

Urothoe pulchella (Costa, 1853) MacDonald's (1937) record has a question mark after the locality, i.e. "Strangford L.?" This record was repeated in MacDonald (1945, 1951a), Williams (1954) and Lincoln (1979). Most of MacDonald's collecting was done on the north-east coast of Ireland. However, in view of the uncertainty attached to the locality and apparent lack of voucher material, further records are desirable.

DOUBTFUL AND ERRONEOUS RECORDS

AMPELISCIDAE

Ampelisca spinimana Chevreux, 1887

Recorded from Dundrum Bay (Erwin *et al.* 1983). A specimen has been examined by DMcG and AAM. As male *Ampelisca* are difficult to determine this record must remain doubtful.

AORIDAE

Microdeutopus damnoniensis (Bate, 1856)

Although recorded from Galway Bay by Lincoln (1979), the only Irish material in the BMNH labelled as *M. damnoniensis* was referred to *M. anomalus* by Myers (1969); it was collected from Bertraghboy Bay (in the Galway Bay area) in 1874 by A. M. Norman.

GAMMARIDAE

Bathynonyx devismesi Vejdovsky, 1907

It appears that this species is invalid, having being described from juvenile freshwater gammarids (Schellenberg 1937). Vejdovsky (1907) described the species from specimens collected in L. Mask by de Vismes Kane, after whom he named the species (Kane 1907a, Carpenter 1918).

HYALIDAE

Allorchestes aquilinus (Costa, 1857)

Lincoln (1979) believed that this species had been reported from the west coast of Ireland. However, the source of this report is unknown.

LYSIANASSIDAE

Orchomene minuta (Kröyer, 1846)

Kinahan's (1858a) record from Belfast L. may be young *O. humilis* (Norman 1900b, Tattersall 1913, MacDonald 1951a, Williams 1954). Lincoln (1979) regards British Isles records without confirmation as doubtfully valid. No such records have been confirmed.

NIPHARGIDAE

Niphargus giovanovici Karaman

The record in Limnofauna Europaea (Pinkster 1978) is an error (Karaman & Ruffo 1986, JHS pers.comm.).

PONTOPORIIDAE

Pontoporeia affinis Lindström, 1855

Creighton (1893) recorded this species from L. Erne. Subsequent records of *Gammarus* spp. in the lake (Kane 1907b, Macan & Lund 1954), and the fact that *Pontoporeia* is unrecorded from the British Isles, suggest that Creighton was in error.

TALITRIDAE

Orchestia cavimana Heller, 1865
= *O. bottae*.

The record from the Aran Is. by Woods (1974) is unconfirmed. The species is a recent arrival to Britain, where it is expanding its range (Lincoln 1979).

UROTHOIDAE

Urothoe grimaldii Chevreux, 1895

Recorded from shallow sublittoral sand in Dundrum Bay (Erwin *et al.* 1983). Two specimens have been examined by DMcG and AAM. They are in poor condition and doubtfully referable to this species.

HYPERIIDAE

Lestrignus kinahani Bate & Westwood, 1863
= *L. fabrei* Milne-Edward, 1830.

The true identity of this species is uncertain (Bowman 1973). Kinahan (1858a) recorded it as *L. fabricii* (Milne-Edward) from Belfast L.. As it is a warm water genus, its occurrence in Belfast L. is unlikely (Thurston pers.comm.).

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Table 1. Publications with reference to amphipods in Ireland which almost solely concern particular localities. Localities are listed in a clockwise direction around Ireland.

Locality	References
Belfast L.	Thompson 1847, Kinahan 1858a, 1858b, Drennan 1964, Parker 1984, MacDonald 1947.
Co. Down coast	Williams 1938, MacDonald 1937, 1939, 1940, 1945, 1951a, 1951b.
Strangford Lough	Williams 1954, Fincham 1973, Hazlett & Seed 1976, Seed & Harris 1980.
Dundrum Bay	Erwin <i>et al.</i> 1983.
Irish Sea	Massy 1912, Fincham 1969.
Lambay Island	Buchanan-Wollaston & Pack-Beresford 1907.
Dublin Bay	Duerden 1894, Colgan 1907, 1908a,b, Duhig 1960, Healy 1975, Walker & Rees 1980, Wilson 1982.
Carnsore Pt.	Healy <i>et al.</i> 1982, Norton & Healy 1984, Keegan <i>et al.</i> 1987.
Cork Harbour	Myers <i>et al.</i> 1977, 1978.
Kinsale Hb.	Dineen <i>et al.</i> 1986.
Lough Hyne	Renouf 1931, Ebling <i>et al.</i> 1948, Sloane <i>et al.</i> 1957, 1961, Kitching & Ebling 1961, Round <i>et al.</i> 1961, Norton 1971, Hiscock 1976, Kitching <i>et al.</i> 1976, Norton <i>et al.</i> 1977, Goss-Custard <i>et al.</i> 1979, Holmes 1980, 1983a, 1985, 1987, Kitching & Thain 1983, Myers & Costello 1984, 1986, Costello 1987, Costello & Myers 1987, 1989.
South-west Ireland	Haddon 1886, Haddon & Green 1889, Pocock 1889, Walker 1898, Beaumont 1900, Browne 1900, Renouf 1934, Crawford 1939, Myers 1974, Myers & Southgate 1980, Southgate & Myers 1985.
Shannon	O'Sullivan 1983.
Galway Bay	Ryland & Nelson-Smith 1975, Myers & McGrath 1978, McGrath 1978, 1981, Shin 1980, Shin <i>et al.</i> 1982, King & Fives 1983, Holmes 1986, Tully 1986, 1987, Tully & O'Ceidigh 1986, 1987.
Connemara	Fives 1980, Collins 1981.
Kilkieran Bay	Myers & McGrath 1980, 1983, McGrath 1981.
Ardbear Bay	Brady & Robertson 1869.
Clare Is.	Tattersall 1913, Praeger 1915, Southern 1915.
survey	
L. Furnace	Burgh & Smart 1969.
Blacksod Bay	Farran 1915.
North Donegal	Rees 1939, McMillan 1950, MacDonald 1952.
Mulroy Bay	Fahy 1983.
L. Foyle	MacDonald & McMillan 1951, Briggs 1982.
GENERAL	Tattersall 1906, Harrison 1944, Duhig & Humphries 1955, O'Riordan 1969, Lincoln 1979, Gotto & McGrath 1980, Hudson & Reynolds 1985.

Table 2. Publications with reference to amphipods obtained mostly from a particular habitat or by a particular method.

Sample type	References
SITE:	
Algae	Ebling <i>et al.</i> 1948, Sloane <i>et al.</i> 1957, 1961, Norton 1971, Myers 1974, Boaden <i>et al.</i> 1975, Hazlett & Seed 1976, Norton <i>et al.</i> 1977, Seed & Harris 1980.
Sponges	Costello 1987, Costello & Myers 1987.
Hydroidea	Round <i>et al.</i> 1961.
Fish stomachs	Holt 1892, Fives 1980, Collins 1981, Fahy 1983, King & Fives 1983, O'Grady & Holmes 1983.
Plankton	Tattersall 1906, Tully 1986, 1987, Tully & O'Ceidigh 1986, 1987.
Sublittoral sediments	Pocock 1889, Massy 1912, Myers <i>et al.</i> 1977, Walker & Rees 1980, McGrath 1981, Shin <i>et al.</i> 1982, Parker 1984, Dineen <i>et al.</i> 1986, Keegan <i>et al.</i> 1987.
Rocky sublittoral	Hiscock 1976, McGrath 1981.
Sand	Rees 1939, Fincham 1969, 1973, Seed & Lowry 1973.
Mud-flats	Colgan 1907, Twomey 1977, O'Sullivan 1983.
Marine littoral	Drennan 1964, Goss-Custard <i>et al.</i> 1979, Wilson 1982.
Brackish	Crawford 1939, McMillan 1951, Burgh & Smart 1969, Healy 1975, Healy <i>et al.</i> 1982.
Subterranean	Kane 1904, Nichols 1907, 1910, Gledhill & Gledhill 1984.
METHODS:	
Artificial substrata	Wood: Colgan 1908a; plastic mesh: Myers & Southgate 1980, Costello 1987; offshore gas platforms: Southgate & Myers 1985.
Light trap	Holmes 1980, 1983a, 1985, 1986, 1987.

Table 3. The 66 gammarid and caprellid species recorded within the 200m depth contour for British, but not Irish, waters, with comments.

Species	Comment
ACANTHONOTOZOMATIDAE <i>Odius carinatus</i> (Bate 1862)	Scotland, Channel Isles
AORIDAE <i>Microdeutopus damnoniensis</i> (Bate 1856)	Plymouth, Channel Isles
AMPELISCIDAE <i>Byblis gaimardi</i> (Kröyer 1846) <i>Haploops tubicola</i> Liljeborg 1855	Scotland Scotland, Isle of Man
AMPHILOCHIDAE <i>Amphilochoides boeckii</i> Sars 1892 <i>Amphilochoides serratipes</i> (Norman 1869) <i>Amphilochous tenuimanus</i> Boeck 1871 <i>Paramphilochoides intermedius</i> (Scott 1896) <i>Gitanopsis bispinosa</i> (Boeck 1871) <i>Gitanopsis inermis</i> (Sars 1882) <i>Peltocoxa damnoniensis</i> (Stebbing 1885)	Scotland Scotland, Mediterranean Scotland, east England Scotland Scotland ? doubtful Channel Isles, Isle of Man
CALLIOPIIDAE <i>Apherusa clevei</i> Sars 1904	? Plymouth area
COROPHIIDAE <i>Corophium acherusicum</i> (Costa 1851) <i>Corophium curvispinum</i> Sars 1895 <i>Corophium insidiosum</i> Crawford 1937 <i>Corophium lacustre</i> Vanhöffen 1911 <i>Corophium multisetosum</i> Stock 1952	Sth.England, N.Sea-Africa Baltic to the Mediterranean Sth.England, Scotland 1 British locality Baltic to British Isles
CRANGONYCTIDAE <i>Crangonyx subterraneus</i> Bate 1859	Sth.England & Wales
GAMMARIDAE <i>Gammarus chevreuxi</i> Sexton 1913	Bristol "area" is Nth.limit
ISAEIDAE <i>Microtopotus longimanus</i> Chevreux 1887 <i>Protomedia fasciata</i> Kröyer 1842	English Channel & France Scotland & Isle of Man
ISCHYROCERIDAE <i>Cerapus crassicornis</i> (Bate 1856)	Rare, North Sea-English Channel
LAFYSTIIDAE <i>Lafystius sturionis</i> Kröyer 1842	Ectoparasite of marine fish
LYSIANASSIDAE <i>Anonyx liljeborgi</i> Boeck 1871 <i>Anonyx sarsi</i> Steele & Brunel 1968 <i>Menigrates obtusifrons</i> (Boeck 1861) <i>Nannonyx spinimanus</i> Walker 1895 <i>Sophrosyne robertsoni</i> Stebbing & Robertson 1891	Scotland (Sth.limit) Scotland (Sth.limit) Scotland, Channel Isles Isle of Man, Anglesey west Scotland
MELITIDAE <i>Abludomelita gladiosa</i> (Bate 1862) <i>Eriopisa elongata</i> (Bruzeliuss 1859) <i>Maera grossimana</i> (Montagu 1808) <i>Maera loveni</i> (Bruzeliuss 1859) <i>Melita dentata</i> (Kröyer 1842)	Sth.England (Nth.limit) Scotland, Mediterranean Sth.England (Nth.limit) Scotland (Sth.limit) Scotland (Sth.limit)
MELPHIDIPPIDAE <i>Melphidippa goesi</i> Stebbing 1899	Scotland only

Table 3. The 67 gammarid and caprellid species recorded within the 200m depth contour for British, but not Irish, waters, with comments—continued

Species	Comment
NIPHARGIDAE <i>Niphargellus glenniei</i> (Spooner 1952) <i>Niphargus aquilex</i> Schiödte 1855 <i>Niphargus fontanus</i> Bate 1859	Devon Sth.England & Wales Sth.England & Wales
OEDICEROTIDAE <i>Arrhis phyllonyx</i> (Sars 1858) <i>Monoculodes borealis</i> Boeck 1871 <i>Monoculodes gibbosus</i> Chevreux 1888 <i>Monoculodes packardi</i> Boeck 1871 <i>Monoculodes tuberculatus</i> Boeck 1871	Scotland (Sth.limit) Scotland (Sth.limit) Scotland, Bay of Biscay, rare Scotland (Sth.limit) Scotland (Sth.limit)
PARAMPHITHOIDAE <i>Epimeria tuberculata</i> Sars 1893	Scotland
PARDALISCIDAE <i>Nicippe tumida</i> Bruzelius 1859	Scotland
PHLIANTIDAE <i>Pereionotus testudo</i> (Montagu 1808)	English Channel (Nth.limit)
PHOXOCEPHALIDAE <i>Harpinia serrata</i> Sars 1879	? doubtful
PLEUSTIDAE <i>Pleusymtes glaber</i> (Boeck 1861)	Scotland (+ Bay of Biscay)
PODOCERIDAE <i>Dulichia falcata</i> (Bate 1857) <i>Dulichia tuberculata</i> Boeck 1871	Devon (Sth.limit) Scotland (Sth.limit)
PONTOPOREIIDAE <i>Bathyporeia sarsi</i> Watkin 1938	Norway-Sth.England
STENOTHOIDAE <i>Metopa latimana</i> Hansen 1887 <i>Metopa norvegica</i> (Liljeborg 1851) <i>Metopa propinqua</i> Sars 1892 <i>Metopa solsbergi</i> Schneider 1884 <i>Metopa tenuimana</i> Sars 1892 <i>Metopella nasuta</i> (Boeck 1871) <i>Stenothoe crassicornis</i> Walker 1896 <i>Stenothoe gallensis</i> Walker 1904 <i>Stenothoe setosa</i> Norman 1900 <i>Stenothoe tergestina</i> (Nebeski 1881)	Scotland & east England widely recorded Scotland Scotland Scotland Scotland Is. of Man, only & type loc. ? Plymouth ? near Plymouth Eng.Channel, Mediterranean.
SYNOPIIDAE <i>Tiron spiniferum</i> (Stimpson 1853)	Scotland
TALITRIDAE <i>Orchestia cavimana</i> Heller 1865 <i>Platorchestia platensis</i> (Kröyer 1845) <i>Orchestia roffensis</i> Wildish 1969 <i>Pseudorchestoidea brito</i> (Stebbing 1891)	spreading northwards only 1 British loc.; widespread S.E. England Scotland-Mediterranean
UROTHOIDAE <i>Urothoe poseidonis</i> Reibisch 1905	Sth.England (incl.Bristol)

Table 4. The number and percentage of Irish species per family for 11 localities in Ireland. Only benthic marine amphipods in families with at least 5 species, and found within the 200m depth contour, are considered. The total number of species for all families in a locality is given at the bottom of the table.

	Ireland		Galway Bay		Dublin Bay		Lough Hyne		Clare Island Survey		Carnsore Point		Kinsale Harbour		Valentia		Strangford L.		Belfast Lough		Cork Harbour		Kilkieran Bay	
	Number of species	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	No. sp.	%	
Acanthonotozomatidae	6	5	83	3	50	3	50	1	17	2	33	2	33	2	33	2	33	2	33	0	0	1	17	
Ampeliscidae	9	8	89	5	56	4	44	5	56	4	44	5	56	2	22	3	33	5	56	3	33	0	0	
Amphilochiidae	7	6	86	6	86	2	29	1	14	1	14	2	29	2	29	0	0	1	14	2	29	3	43	
Amphithoidae	6	5	83	2	33	5	83	3	50	4	67	0	0	2	33	2	33	3	50	0	0	2	33	
Aoridae	16	11	69	5	31	10	63	5	31	5	31	3	19	5	31	6	38	2	13	3	19	6	38	
Calliopidae	6	5	83	3	50	2	33	4	67	4	67	1	17	3	50	2	33	3	50	1	17	1	17	
Corophiidae	9	6	67	6	67	3	33	4	44	3	33	4	44	1	11	2	22	3	33	5	56	2	22	
Gammaridae	17	4	24	10	59	7	41	3	18	3	18	1	6	1	6	6	35	5	29	3	18	0	0	
Hyalidae	5	4	80	2	40	4	80	1	20	4	80	1	20	1	20	2	40	1	20	0	0	0	0	
Isaeidae	11	8	73	7	64	5	46	5	46	3	27	5	46	4	36	2	18	5	46	2	18	5	46	
Ischyroceridae	11	5	46	6	55	6	55	5	46	4	36	4	36	4	36	3	27	3	27	3	27	1	9	
Lysianassidae	26	17	65	10	39	8	31	10	39	5	19	5	19	8	31	6	23	7	27	3	12	5	19	
Melitidae	12	8	67	7	58	8	67	7	58	6	50	4	33	5	42	3	25	4	33	4	33	1	8	
Oedicerotidae	9	9	100	5	56	4	44	4	44	1	11	3	33	4	44	2	22	4	44	2	22	0	0	
Phoxocephalidae	8	6	75	4	50	2	25	3	38	1	13	4	50	1	13	1	13	3	38	3	38	2	25	
Pleustidae	5	2	40	0	0	0	0	2	40	2	40	0	0	0	0	1	20	1	20	0	0	0	0	
Pontoporeiidae	7	7	100	7	100	0	0	2	29	5	71	4	57	0	0	5	71	2	29	3	43	0	0	
Stenothoidae	10	5	50	4	40	5	50	3	30	2	20	1	10	2	20	1	10	2	20	1	10	3	30	
Caprellidea	12	7	58	6	50	6	50	6	50	4	33	4	33	6	50	6	50	3	25	4	33	2	17	
TOTAL (of above)	192	128	67	98	51	84	44	74	39	59	31	53	28	53	28	55	29	59	31	42	22	34	18	
TOTAL (all species)	231	155	67	122	53	102	44	91	39	84	36	66	29	67	29	66	29	73	32	51	22	43	19	

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